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## Prisoner Group Shown to Press By Chile Junta

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 23 (WP).—The military junta yesterday gave the press a guided tour of the national football stadium, where the commanding officer said at least 3,500 prisoners were being held as a result of the Sept. 11 coup.

More than 200 foreign correspondents and cameramen saw about 1,000 prisoners seated in the sun under the guard of heavily armed soldiers.

The number and treatment of prisoners has become a major issue since the overthrow of Salvador Allende's government, and the junta generals sought to show that there was no abuse of those arrested for carrying arms or other violations of the state of siege.

Earlier in the day, the air force commander, Gen. Gustavo Leigh, held a press conference and said that all prisoners were held either at the stadium or at a naval base on Dawson Island in the Pacific.

Gen. Leigh, a member of the four-man junta, put the number in the stadium at 7,000, including curfew violators. He said that the island prison holds "30 very important persons" who had been in the upper levels of the Allende government.

Col. Jorge Espinosa, in charge of the improvised stadium prison, explained why newsmen saw only about 1,000 prisoners in his charge, said that many were away for hearings under the military courts.

He said that the total held at the stadium was in no case over 4,000. He said that about 600 had been released in the last week, subject to recall if further evidence were found.

Among those held for a time at the stadium were six Americans, Col. Espinosa said, but they had been released or were about to be.

"The prisoners shouted about ill treatment and claimed that resistance was still alive outside the capital. The journalists tossed packs of cigarettes over the fences of the stadium and the detainees scrambled for them."

Under the rules of Chile's military justice, the prisoners can

have no direct contact with their families. But the Red Cross and priests have been allowed to act as intermediaries.

No women prisoners were among the detainees in the stadium seats. Col. Espinosa said 34 were in detention below the stands, and that they came out for a stroll occasionally "to the fervent applause of the other inmates."

Professing concern for the slow pace of the prisoners' processing, Col. Espinosa complained that many prisoners had no papers, gave false names and claimed foreign citizenship. "This complicates our investigations," he said. None of the prisoners has been formally charged, he added, and until that happens, no lawyers will be allowed to see them.

Many in the guarded area were young. Some of the Latin American correspondents recognized Uruguayans or Brazilians and Bolivians who were living in Chile as political refugees from military regimes in their countries.

Just before the press arrived, some Swiss from the International Red Cross toured the stadium and ate the same lunch as the detainees. Col. Espinosa said that their description of it was "very good, but little."

He said the prisoners' diet consists of coffee with milk and bread for breakfast, milk (provided by the Red Cross) before a lunch of macaroni and vegetables and some soup for supper.

The detainees sleep in the dressing rooms beneath the stands. Blankets are provided by the armed forces or the Red Cross. Concession booths at the entrances are to be used as reception centers for visitors trying to find missing relatives.

A list of prisoners is expected any day now, the colonel said.

Reports of deaths in the fighting that accompanied the coup were as widely as those of arrests.

Yesterday, the junta, which is headed by the army's Gen. Augusto Pinochet, said that 244 persons had been killed in the coup and the ensuing fighting.

The figure more than doubles



CHILEAN SOLDIER guards prisoners in Santiago national stadium which army is using as detention center for thousands of people arrested after the military coup.

the previous officially announced death toll of 95. No figures on wounded were given in the report, which was released by the government's general secretariat.

There are unofficial estimates that the number of deaths substantially exceeds the government figures.

The report said that 31 of those killed were national police or military personnel.

Gen. Oscar Bonilla, interior minister, acknowledged that the number of fatalities was undoubtedly "excessive" because of the technique used by the extremists to carry away their dead and wounded.

At his press conference yesterday, Gen. Leigh stressed the junta's intention to depoliticize the country and said: "We are not fascists."

Asked if foreign investors would have any guarantees against na-

tionalization—a major objective of Mr. Allende's administration—Gen. Leigh said: "Yes, we are confident. We can assure those who want to invest in our country."

He said that industries and farms taken over illegally during Mr. Allende's Marxist regime will be returned to their legitimate owners.

But he added: "We are not going to take a backward step. That which has legally passed to the state will stay in the hands of the state."

Among the properties nationalized legally under Chilean law are large copper mines formerly owned by U.S. interests. They were expropriated under a constitutional amendment unanimously passed by Congress. Extensive areas of farmland were expropriated under an agrarian reform law enacted by the Chris-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## 'Unambiguous' July Deadline Set For World Money System Reform

By Hobart Rowen

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 23 (WP).—A firm deadline of July 31, 1974, for settling the issues of international monetary reform was agreed upon today by the Committee of Twenty, just before tomorrow's opening of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

The Committee of Twenty was set up by the IMF last year to work out a new and modernized monetary system. Originally, it was hoped that the committee would have produced an outline of an agreement by now.

But this hope has been dashed, and now, more modest predictions made in July—that some significant "new step" would be taken at Nairobi seem out of the question.

Many Europeans here blame the United States for the delay, suggesting that the United States has lost interest in pushing for reform because it is content with floating rates. So far this year, the U.S. balance of payments has improved markedly, and American officials are expecting further gains in 1974.

**'Unambiguous' Deadline**  
U.S. Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz referred to the new July 31 deadline as "unambiguous" and one that would force an "acceleration" of the work programs of both the Committee of Twenty ministers and deputies.

The latter group was directed to meet again Thursday.

Acknowledging that there had been "impatience" and "disappointment" at the inconclusive meeting of the Committee of Twenty deputies in Paris on Sept. 6-7, Mr. Shultz said that, nevertheless, there was enough evidence of political will at today's session of the ministerial group to set a hard deadline for July.

It would permit time, he said, for the agreement to be put in

formal language for submission to the 1974 annual session, as was suggested yesterday by IMF Managing Director Hendrik J. Witteveen.

Mr. Shultz admitted that today's ministerial session was "procedural rather than substantive, but the implications of the procedural decisions, I think, are strong."

In early August, however, the anticipation was that the ministers would be far enough along at today's session so that the annual meeting could give the Committee of Twenty a mandate to develop new articles of agreement.

Such a step was rescheduled—if the new deadline is kept—for after July 31.

It has been clear for some days that Mr. Shultz and the other ministers would not be able to work out any of the substantive issues—notably the exchange rate adjustment process and dollar convertibility—at today's session.

But at the initiative of Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi, the July 31 deadline was worked out at a small dinner ending late last night. At the dinner were Mr. Shultz, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, German Economics Minister Helmut Schmidt and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber.

**January Talks Set**  
In essence, the "Big Five" agreed to put aside the areas of contention, set the new deadline and start to work on other problems. Thus they set up a new ministerial session for January at which they will tackle the problem of special drawing rights and their characteristics.

Meanwhile, the deputies have been instructed to break up into working groups and to concentrate on the deadlocked issues with the hope, Mr. Shultz said, "that the political will so evident in July in Washington can become evident again."

Today's revised timetable, as detailed by Mr. Shultz, calls for another meeting of the ministers "in late spring, maybe June," when they will be able to review the progress made by the de-

puties. Coincident with all of these formal sessions, Mr. Shultz said, he expects to be meeting with the ministers of the major U.S. trading partners.

Mr. Shultz tried to put the most optimistic construction possible on the outcome of the brief ministerial session this morning, knowing that the "first outline of reform" to be forwarded to the board of governors tomorrow will be an inconclusive list of various options.

"There's an awful lot of agreement when you go back and add it up over the past year," he said, "so there's an awful lot to build on."

The formal announcement of the decision that reform issues should be settled by July 31 was made by Ali Wardhana, the chairman of the Committee of Twenty. He will hold a press conference tomorrow, when the "first outline of reform" is made public.

## Iceland Ponders Break With U.K. On New Incident

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Iceland will not oppose continued consular relations with Britain even if a "ramming" incident yesterday leads to a break in diplomatic links, Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson said today.

The latest incident in the year-old war of nerves over Iceland's disputed extension of its fishing limits is due to be brought before a maritime court here. Only after this will the government decide on its future ties with London.

The court is now expected to meet tomorrow; after the return to port of the Aguir, the patrol boat allegedly rammed yesterday by the British frigate Lincoln.

This made it unlikely that the government would decide before Wednesday whether to carry out its 12-day-old threat to sever diplomatic links with Britain if there were any new ramming incidents.

The Lincoln was accused of twice deliberately ramming the Aguir, causing little damage and no injuries.

## Deadlock Seen on Reduced-Charge Issue

# Agnew Reportedly Bargaining Over Resignation, Guilty Plea

By Richard M. Cohen and Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew's lawyers and Justice Department officials have been engaged in "delicate negotiations" concerning a possible Agnew resignation to be coupled with a guilty plea to a relatively minor offense, according to informed sources.

The negotiations, according to two sources, could be described as plea bargaining.

But the Agnew lawyers and Justice Department officials now are deadlocked in their negotiations, the sources said. The deadlock apparently developed late last week and, as a result, Mr. Agnew's lawyers are now prepared to attempt to block the federal grand jury investigation of the Vice-President in Baltimore on constitutional grounds.

Judah Best, one of the Vice-President's attorneys, confirmed that the lawyers now plan to file motions in U.S. District Court in Baltimore this week in connection with the Agnew investigation.

**'Constitutional Impediments'**  
Mr. Best said the arguments Mr. Agnew's lawyers will raise "will be consistent with our position on the constitutional impediments" to a criminal investigation of the Vice-President.

Mr. Agnew's lawyers have stated repeatedly that they believe the Vice-President may not be indicted by a grand jury unless he is first impeached and removed from office by Congress.

There are also indications that Mr. Agnew's lawyers may seek a court order barring all participants and lawyers in the case from discussing it with reporters. Mr. Agnew has strongly condemned leaks about the case to the press.

When The Washington Post reported yesterday that Mr. Agnew's lawyers have been engaged in the negotiations concerning a possible Agnew resignation, Mr. Best said that the story was "without foundation" and that the Vice-President "is not contemplating resignation."

It was not clear during the weekend whether the deadlock in the negotiations meant there was no hope of some settlement of the case short of a clash on the unprecedented constitutional issue that Mr. Agnew's lawyers have said they would raise. According to one source, the legal papers the Vice-President's lawyers plan to file are already written, but they are not likely to be filed in court until at least Wednesday.

That would leave additional time for final bargaining sessions between the lawyers and Justice Department officials.

Mr. Agnew's office announced yesterday that the Vice-President plans to organize a defense fund to help pay anticipated legal costs in the case.

**Public Signal**  
This announcement, coupled with Mr. Best's confirmation of plans to file legal papers in Baltimore this week, appeared to be a public signal to the Justice Department that Mr. Agnew is prepared for a protracted and unprecedented constitutional confrontation unless a satisfactory settlement is reached soon.

There was widespread speculation that the deadlock centered on the issue of Mr. Agnew plead-

ing guilty to even a minor charge.

Fred Graham, the Justice Department correspondent for the CBS television network, reported that the negotiations were conducted personally by Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen, chief of the department's Criminal Division.

Mr. Graham quoted a source as saying Mr. Agnew offered to resign in exchange for a promise that he will not be prosecuted in the Maryland bribery probe. According to the CBS report, Mr. Petersen, with Mr. Richard-

son's approval, rejected the offer, insisted that Mr. Agnew plead guilty to a charge that could possibly mean a jail sentence, and said, "We've got the evidence. We've got it cold."

On the negotiations, a congressional source said: "We've got it on good authority that Agnew is engaged in plea bargaining—that Agnew's resignation is part of the plea."

Disclosure of these negotiations followed a private White House meeting between Mr. Agnew and President Nixon on Thursday, which was held at Mr. Agnew's request. Despite an official

agreement that neither side would discuss the meeting, a White House aide said that Mr. Agnew's resignation was a topic of the meeting and that the Vice-President left in a "very discouraged mood."

J. Marsh Thomson, the Vice-President's press secretary, would not comment on the meeting itself, but he made no attempt to conceal that Mr. Agnew was discouraged.

"It's understandable that the Vice-President might be letting some of this discouragement show," Mr. Thomson said. "It's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Senate Votes This Month

# Mansfield Moves for 50% Cut In Troops Overseas by 1976

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—Despite a presidential letter expressing all-out opposition, the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, moved yesterday to slash U.S. overseas troop levels by 50 percent during the next three years.

Introduced as an amendment to the pending \$20.5-billion defense procurement authorization bill, the proposal set the stage for a major confrontation between Sen. Mansfield and President Nixon over defense policy. A Senate vote is expected early this month.

A major clash also is looming over the proposal of Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., to block

acceleration of planning for the Trident nuclear submarine system.

In the past, Sen. Mansfield has sought unsuccessfully to force a pullback of up to half the 300,000-man U.S. contingent in Europe. With nuclear weapons, the major deterrent to Russian attack, he has argued, Europe's defense could be achieved with a leaner, cheaper ground force.

**Modified Proposal**  
This year, he has completely retold his proposal in the hope of softening the opposition of NATO backers. Instead of cutting NATO forces, the amendment applies broadly to the entire 500,000 land and air personnel the United States has stationed overseas. It doesn't apply to about 100,000 overseas naval personnel.

Under the amendment, the overall cutback must be completed by June 30, 1976, with a quarter of the pullback coming in the first year and another quarter in the second. The cuts can be made in any area of the world, the President chooses. Mansfield backers say this allows the President to avoid dipping into the NATO force until the third year.

The Mansfield plan was offered only a few moments after the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, received a letter from the President strongly opposing any NATO or weapons cutbacks.

The letter said forced troop reductions and weapons cuts would undermine U.S. attempts to negotiate a mutual balanced force reduction (MBFR) in Europe and to place new curbs on strategic nuclear weapons.

"A unilateral cut in our NATO troops would begin a serious unraveling of the fabric of NATO. It would completely disrupt our MBFR and burden-sharing negotiations," the President wrote.

**Weapons Aid for Asia**  
Mr. Nixon also called "unwise" proposals to cut weapons aid for South Vietnam and Laos from \$1.6 billion to \$500 million and to cut the Trident and other weapons systems he has requested.

The Senate completed its third day of debate on the defense bill yesterday by voting to kill \$1.7 million in advance procurement authority for the Airborne Warning and Control System, a flying command post concept, although it left \$158 million for AWACS research and development.

It turned down, 41 to 30, a proposal to make mandatory a Senate Armed Services Committee request that the Pentagon slash overseas command headquarters personnel from 18,100 to 12,600.

**Strike Is Halted At U.K. Chrysler**

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The 7,000 striking workers that have nearly paralyzed Chrysler Motors in Britain agreed yesterday to return to work tonight for one week to permit negotiations over their pay claims.

The agreement was announced after a day of secret talks between union leaders and company representatives.

Men involved in the dispute work at Chrysler's Linwood plant in Scotland. The tie-up that has lasted for weeks has halted work at other Chrysler plants because of the lack of parts from Linwood.

Chrysler officials have warned the men that continuance of the walkout could force the company to withdraw from the British auto industry altogether.



Sen. Mike Mansfield

## Kissinger Takes Official Oath At Ceremony in White House

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—Henry A. Kissinger, a refugee from Nazi persecution who came to the United States 35 years ago, was sworn in yesterday as the 56th secretary of state.

In a White House ceremony, U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger administered the oath of office.

Mr. Kissinger's mother, Mrs. Louis Kissinger of New York, stood next to her son. Her handbag dangled on her arm as she held the Bible and her eyes glistened with tears as she looked up at her son swearing to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

It was an oath similar to the one he took in 1943 in Spartanburg, S.C., when he became a U.S. citizen. He received a standing ovation.

**'Man of My Origin'**  
"There is no country in the world where it is conceivable that a man of my origin could be standing here next to the President of the United States," Mr. Kissinger said after reciting the oath in the East Room of the White House.

Mrs. Kissinger, greeting people at a cake-and-coffee reception in the State Dining Room afterward, was told she must be very proud. "That's the understatement of the year," she replied in a voice only lightly accented.



THE SECRETARY'S FAMILY—President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (sec-

ond from left) pose for pictures in White House Saturday with Mr. Kissinger's family. From

left: His son, David, his daughter, Elizabeth, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kissinger.

Associated Press



## Couple, Freed by Junta, Returns to U.S.

## 2 Say They Saw 400-500 Executions in Chile

MIAMI, Sept. 23 (AP)—A U.S. couple held prisoner for a week in Chile said today that they had witnessed the execution of between 400 to 500 persons since the military took control of Chile.

Patricia and Adam Garrett Schesch, who returned to the United States today, also accused

Chile's new military leaders of "conducting a pogrom against foreigners."

The Scheschs, graduate students at the University of Wisconsin, were released on Friday after being expelled from Chile with their 12-year-old son. They arrived in Miami aboard one of the first flights permitted to

leave Santiago, the Chilean capital.

"We personally saw the shooting of 400 to 500 prisoners, in groups of 30 to 40, at the National Stadium where we were being held," said Mr. Schesch, 31. He said the shootings were carried out by the military.

In Santiago, the military junta

termed the Scheschs' allegations "absolutely baseless."

"I can assure you that not even one person, let alone 400 or 500, has been executed," a spokesman said.

Mrs. Schesch, 30, said the couple had also seen and heard beatings administered to prisoners, many of them foreigners.

The junta has admitted that 5,000 to 7,000 persons have been detained in Santiago's main soccer stadium since the Sept. 11 coup. They are being freed after questioning at a rate of about 100 a day, an official source said.

Two Maryland priests from the United States, the Rev. Francis Flynn of Miami and the Rev. Joseph Daugherty of the Boston area, are being detained at the stadium. Their release was expected yesterday but was delayed because authorities said they wanted to question them further.

## Junta Gives Toll

The junta said yesterday that 24 persons were killed during the coup which ousted the government of Marxist President Salvador Allende. They previously had confirmed five executions since the coup. Unofficial estimates of the deaths ran much higher.

Weak and nervous, the Scheschs said at Miami airport that they had been in Chile 2 1/2 years, conducting research for their doctoral degrees in history and sociology.

They said that they were arrested on Sept. 14, when Chilean troops burst into their home and found news clippings, books and other material considered Marxist and subversive.

Mr. Schesch said he was beaten on the night he was arrested. "They told me I would be shot," he said.

## Son Not Confined

The Scheschs' son was allowed to live with friends during the coup.

They said they wanted to appeal to people "to put pressure on to help the foreigners there."

"One of their [the junta's] tactics is a pogrom on foreigners," Mr. Schesch said. "There have been killings and there have been beatings, of Europeans, Latins and others."

He accused the U.S. Embassy of "not caring" about what was happening to them and other Americans in Chile.

Mr. Schesch said he thought he and his wife were released "because we were lucky . . . I guess we were considered a hot potato for them. There were telegrams sent from the university, from senators and the governor [of Wisconsin]."

## 50% Margin Required

## Peron Obtains 61.2% of Votes In Argentina's First Returns

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23 (AP)—Heavy voting today was believed to have assured Juan D. Peron the presidency again, 18 years to the day, after military officers took power after ousting him.

Early unofficial returns, from 10 percent of the 55,000 polling places, gave Gen. Peron 61.2 percent of the ballots against 24.9 percent for his nearest rival, television stations reported.

Gen. Peron is running on a ticket on which his third wife, Isabel, is the vice-presidential candidate.

If he failed to get more than 50 percent of the vote, Gen. Peron would have to participate in a runoff, but even in that case he would be a hands-down favorite. Being forced into a runoff would be an embarrassment, however.

Argentina's 14.3 million voters—everyone between 18 and 70 years of age is required to vote—had four choices for president as they flocked to the polls on a bright spring day. More than 40 percent cast ballots by noon. The polls closed at 2000 GMT.

Balloting went smoothly although voters dropped phosphorus bombs into ballot boxes in some districts.

**Strongest Challenge**

The strongest challenge to the 77-year-old general was considered to be the candidacy of Ricardo Balbin, 69, a loser in three previous presidential elections but a man whom Gen. Peron has called one of the most important political leaders in the country.

Although Mr. Balbin spent a year in jail during Gen. Peron's nine-year previous reign, he had been considered the likely running mate for Gen. Peron before the candidacy of Mrs. Peron, 48, a former dancer, was announced.



FRIENDS IN NEED—Vice-President Agnew (right) with humorous poster sent by 100 congressmen showing cat dangling from line with caption reading "Hang in there baby." Making the presentation are Rep. William Dickinson, left, and Rep. Samuel Devine.

## Agnew Is Said to Negotiate Quitting

(Continued from Page 1)

a rough ball game and the slings and arrows are coming hot and heavy."

The White House aide who disclosed that the two men had discussed resignation said also that Mr. Nixon had assured Mr. Agnew that White House aides were not trying to promote his resignation.

Mr. Thomson said that this report was highly suspect because only two people know what was on in there and they are not talking."

Attorney General Richardson met Thursday with the U.S. Attorney for Maryland, George Beall, to discuss the Agnew case.

According to informed sources, the discussion dealt with the Agnew negotiations. "All the action is in Washington, not in Baltimore," the source said.

Mr. Agnew was notified last month that he is under criminal investigation in Baltimore concerning allegations that while he was Maryland governor he received kickbacks from engineering and architectural firms doing business with the state. Mr. Agnew has denied the charges and repeatedly proclaimed his innocence.

Justice Department officials reportedly are unwilling to make any deal which would allow Mr. Agnew to resign his office in exchange for an agreement that he would not be prosecuted. Con-

scious of the damage done to the department's image as a result of Watergate, Justice officials apparently are insistent that Mr. Agnew plead guilty to some charge in exchange for special consideration from the government.

On Capitol Hill, there were a variety of rumors—some of them contradictory—on both the negotiations occurring at the Justice Department and the reported rift between President Nixon and Mr. Agnew.

"I just don't know," a Republican senator said. "This thing is so hot that they can't let it go much longer. The pressure," he said, "has got to be coming from the President."

Another high Republican source said, "It simply can't go on much longer under this kind of pressure." He said it was inconceivable to him that the Agnew investigation could have proceeded to this point unless the Justice Department thought it had a tight case.

## Grand Jury Decision

Mr. Richardson decided last Friday to allow the evidence against Mr. Agnew to proceed to the grand jury. Up to now, the evidence obtained by the U.S. Attorney's office in Baltimore has not been presented to a special federal grand jury meeting there. The panel has been investigating political corruption in Maryland since January and already has indicted Mr. Agnew's successor as Baltimore County Executive, Dale Anderson, a Democrat.

The grand jury met for about 1 1/2 hours last Thursday and will meet again Thursday to consider evidence against certain other Baltimore County officials, sources said. It is then expected to begin hearing evidence against Mr. Agnew either next week or the following week.

Plea bargaining is an accepted practice in American jurisprudence. In many criminal cases, a defendant or grand jury target will be offered the opportunity to plead guilty to a lesser charge rather than stand trial on all the possible charges against him.

In the case of a grand jury investigation, the suspect can plead guilty to a "criminal information" even before an indictment is handed down. The plea must then be brought before a judge for approval. If the judge consents, the defendant is then sentenced.

## French Consider Alcohol Ban in Cafés in Morning

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP)—The National Assembly may soon be asked to vote a bill that would limit a French on-the-way-to-work institution: the glass of brandy or rum that often accompanies an early morning coffee.

Health Minister Michel Poniatowski, replying to questions on an article that calls alcoholism France's principal health problem, said it would be desirable to ban the sale of alcohol in bars and cafés before 10 a.m.

"The drinking of alcohol in the morning is a bad habit, and the little glass of rum on an empty stomach in the morning," Mr. Poniatowski said in an interview with the newspaper L'Express. "This [restriction] would have a great psychological effect."

Mr. Poniatowski said tax relief that would make soft drinks less expensive was also under consideration.

According to Ministry of Health figures, treatment of alcoholism in France will cost the government about \$50 million in 1978, with half the beds in nonspecialized wards in Paris hospitals being taken up by patients who show symptoms of alcoholism.

## Gaullists Take Lead in Cantonal Voting in France

PARIS, Sept. 23 (UPI)—French voters went to the polls today to elect 1,926 regional councilors responsible for running the nation's administrative cantons.

With 75 percent of the precincts reporting, the majority Gaullists and their allies counted 387 candidates elected while the opposition, including Socialists and Communists, were close behind with 388. The centrist reformist group had 62. In 687 other districts, a run-off election will be necessary since no candidate polled a majority.

There were 7,112 candidates for the canton seats. Approximately 87 percent of eligible voters went to the polls, much less than the 75 to 85 percent which usually vote in legislative or presidential elections.

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## Nixon Vetoes Bill Raising Disaster Aid

## Small-Business Help Backed in Principle

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP)—President Nixon issued his seventh veto of the year yesterday, refusing to sign amendments that would have increased the Small Business Administration's capacity to provide disaster aid, even though he said he was in "complete accord" with the objectives of the legislation.

As written, Mr. Nixon said, the amendments would have provided "greater federal assistance for the well-to-do than for the needy," would cost the government \$60 million a year and create "an administrative nightmare."

The veto, his second of the month, was issued just before the President went to his Camp David, Md., retreat for the weekend.

Thursday, the House easily upheld his Sept. 8 veto of the \$2.20-an-hour minimum wage bill. The Senate is scheduled to vote Tuesday afternoon in an attempt to override yesterday's veto.

## Monetary Measure

One piece of legislation which Mr. Nixon signed yesterday authorizes the 10 percent dollar devaluation which he effected in February. It also authorizes the President to decide when international monetary reform is far enough along to let private citizens own, buy and sell gold and requires multinational corporations to submit reports of foreign currency transactions.

The White House emphasized that the President's veto of the disaster-aid amendments "in no way affects present disaster assistance."

"It just means the present law stays in effect, that's all," Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said.

The present law was approved by Congress and signed by the President in April. It set up 3 percent loans up to \$500.

Nixon introduced his own disaster-loan proposal in May. It is still pending in Congress. It called for loans to be made at the market interest rate, along with a grant system to enable needy families to pay them back.

The bill Mr. Nixon vetoed yesterday would increase the Small Business Administration's business loan and investment fund, expand SBA authority, lower the disaster-loan interest rate, and add soil erosion to the eligible disaster categories.

## Finns Delay Signing Of EEC Trade Pact

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (HT)—The signing of a Common Market-Finnish trade pact, scheduled tomorrow, has been postponed following an announcement by Finland's President Urho Kekkonen that there is no preliminary agreement about legislation to protect Finnish industry after the deal has been ratified.

There is speculation here that the Soviet Union, which has opposed closer relations between Finland and the European community, has put some pressure on the Finns. Common Market officials today expressed disappointment but they expressed optimism that Finland's internal political difficulties will be resolved before the November deadline.

## Trade Fair in Bari Opens 3 Weeks Late

BARI, Italy, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Southern Italy's biggest trade fair opened three weeks late yesterday but Premier Mariano Rumor called the opening a symbol of the area's will to recover from the effects of a cholera outbreak.

The 37th Fair of the Levante, with 8,700 exhibitors from 85 countries on five continents participating, was delayed because of a cholera outbreak.

In Sicily a ban on ocean swimming was lifted yesterday. The ban was ordered because of the danger of cholera.

## WEATHER

| ALABAMA        | 20 | Fair   |
|----------------|----|--------|
| ALASKA         | 10 | Rain   |
| ARIZONA        | 20 | Cloudy |
| ARKANSAS       | 28 | Fair   |
| CALIFORNIA     | 27 | Cloudy |
| COLORADO       | 21 | Cloudy |
| CONNECTICUT    | 21 | Cloudy |
| DELAWARE       | 21 | Cloudy |
| FLORIDA        | 21 | Cloudy |
| GEORGIA        | 21 | Cloudy |
| ILLINOIS       | 21 | Cloudy |
| INDIANA        | 21 | Cloudy |
| IOWA           | 21 | Cloudy |
| KANSAS         | 21 | Cloudy |
| KENTUCKY       | 21 | Cloudy |
| LOUISIANA      | 21 | Cloudy |
| MAINE          | 21 | Cloudy |
| MARYLAND       | 21 | Cloudy |
| MASSACHUSETTS  | 21 | Cloudy |
| MICHIGAN       | 21 | Cloudy |
| MINNESOTA      | 21 | Cloudy |
| MISSISSIPPI    | 21 | Cloudy |
| MISSOURI       | 21 | Cloudy |
| MONTANA        | 21 | Cloudy |
| NEBRASKA       | 21 | Cloudy |
| NEVADA         | 21 | Cloudy |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE  | 21 | Cloudy |
| NEW JERSEY     | 21 | Cloudy |
| NEW YORK       | 21 | Cloudy |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 21 | Cloudy |
| NORTH DAKOTA   | 21 | Cloudy |
| OHIO           | 21 | Cloudy |
| OKLAHOMA       | 21 | Cloudy |
| OREGON         | 21 | Cloudy |
| PENNSYLVANIA   | 21 | Cloudy |
| RHODE ISLAND   | 21 | Cloudy |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 21 | Cloudy |
| SOUTH DAKOTA   | 21 | Cloudy |
| TENNESSEE      | 21 | Cloudy |
| TEXAS          | 21 | Cloudy |
| UTAH           | 21 | Cloudy |
| Vermont        | 21 | Cloudy |
| VIRGINIA       | 21 | Cloudy |
| WASHINGTON     | 21 | Sunny  |
| WEST VIRGINIA  | 21 | Sunny  |
| WISCONSIN      | 21 | Sunny  |
| WYOMING        | 21 | Sunny  |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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## Would Accept Indirect Talks

### Syria Is Said to Be Prepared To Seek Middle East Peace

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Sept. 23 (UPI)—In a major shift of the policy that it has pursued since losing the Golan Heights to Israel in 1967, Syria now is prepared to participate in efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis, diplomatic analysts report.

This message was conveyed privately to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in Damascus three weeks ago, according to one diplomatic source. A European envoy in this area also reports that the Syrians have repeated this officially to other Westerners in recent days.

Mr. Assad, a former air force general who has been slowly moderating Syria's domestic and foreign policies since seizing power three years ago, essentially indicated to Mr. Waldheim that Syria no longer opposes indirect talks with Israel based on Security Council Resolution 242. Syria previously insisted that only war could settle the conflict, while Egypt and Jordan have formally accepted the principle of indirect talks based on implementation of the resolution, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from territory belonging to the three Arab countries that was occupied in 1967.

This dramatic shift by Syria is a key element in the recent flurry of political activity across the Arab world, which has seen Jordan reunited politically with Syria and Egypt, a deepening isolation of the Palestinian guerrilla movement and a burgeoning political effort by Saudi Arabia to break the Middle East deadlock.

Saudi Arabia has also softened its previous opposition to Resolution 242 as a possible vehicle for a peaceful settlement. Saudi officials strongly suggested in private comments this summer, this leaves Iraq, Libya, Algeria and Southern Yemen as the only Arab opponents to it. But Israeli leaders are clearly unenthusiastic about any talks based on the resolution.

The Syrian change was confirmed when Mr. Waldheim explored Mr. Assad's views on the possibility of a large-scale Middle East peace conference that would involve the United Nations and/or the four major powers, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States, as interlocutors between the Arabs and Israelis, according to one source.

Mr. Waldheim is said to have reacted in his talks with Mr. Assad and other leaders during his Middle East tour that he was not presenting a specific peace plan but was getting views on possible resolutions of the conflict.

Not the secretary-general's presence in Damascus was in itself a signal of a shift in Syria's position. Before the Waldheim trip, the Ba'ath party regime had scorned any UN role.

#### Role for Palestinians

Mr. Assad is said to have shown interest in comments by Mr. Waldheim suggesting that the Palestinians should take part on the Arab side of a major conference. Syria is currently trying to build up the Salqa Palestinian organization, which it controls, as the dominant force in the movement.

Some diplomatic analysts, while emphasizing that Mr. Assad is not prepared to make his change public until there is some real hope of productive talks, feel that among the factors causing the shift are:

• Mr. Assad's feeling that Egypt and Jordan are gearing up for another try at peace talks with Israel, with or without him, and that he would be left out of any deal that might be reached.

• A combination of financial incentives and pressures from Saudi Arabia and a reported pledge by King Faisal to do what he can toward securing American help in getting the Israelis to withdraw from Syria's Golan Heights. The Saudis want a united Arab front before committing themselves to an all-out effort to persuade the United States to try to get concessions from Israel.

• Domestic troubles. Religious rioting this spring and, more importantly, an assassination plot against Mr. Assad on July 12 have made him anxious to remove the hostility on his southern flank.



Hafez al-Assad AP

## Palestinians Approve Efforts Toward Arabs' Reconciliation

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The high command of the Palestinian guerrilla movement gave grudging approval yesterday to the reconciliation of Egypt and Syria with Jordan but continued to denounce King Hussein of Jordan as an enemy.

A statement issued after two days of discussions by the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which represents all the major Palestinian resistance groups, called for the reopening of a "fighting eastern front" along the Jordan River against Israel.

The PLO statement said that King Hussein did not accept the need to fight and said that he was carrying out a "reactionary maneuver" in restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt and Syria.

But the nine-member committee, presided over by Yasser Arafat, the leader of al-Fatah, avoided any attack on Egypt and Syria for having restored relations with Jordan. Both had severed their ties with Amman after Jordan's army drove the Palestinian guerrillas out of the country in 1970 and 1971.

The PLO statement said that the Palestinian people linked their struggle to the "brotherly people in Syria and Egypt" and would do nothing to weaken these ties.

In effect, the Palestinian guerrillas adopted a moderate "wait-and-see" attitude which avoided any conflict with Egypt and Syria over their reconciliation with King Hussein.

The caution of the Palestinian guerrillas was heightened by measures taken in Syria, including the closing of a Palestinian radio station for broadcasting anti-Hussein propaganda, following the meeting in Cairo last week between King Hussein, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

However, the statement issued yesterday said that an "eastern front" against Israel from Jordan would require the return to Jordan of Palestinian guerrilla forces with "full freedom to carry out the struggle against the occupying enemy."

King Hussein has said that the Palestinian guerrillas will never be allowed back into Jordan.

## Italy Accepts Libyan Apology

ROME, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Italy has accepted a Libyan apology for the strafing of an Italian warship in international waters and considers the incident closed, a government source said yesterday.

The source said no further protest was planned over the machine-gun attack by Libyan Mirage fighters Friday on the Italian corvette De Cristoforo, 33 miles off the Libyan coast.

Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud expressed his country's "profound regret" to Italian Ambassador Aldo Conte Marotta, who arrived in Tripoli yesterday, an Italian Foreign Ministry communiqué said.

The government source said Italy accepted Maj. Jalloud's explanation that the incident, in which two seamen were slightly injured and the corvette lightly damaged, was "a deplorable mistake."

## Two Soviet Envoys Expelled by Tunisia

TUNIS, Sept. 23 (Reuters)—Tunisia has declared two Soviet diplomats persona non grata, the official news agency TAP said yesterday.

The agency also confirmed reports that a Soviet journalist was under arrest. Informing sources here said Friday that the journalist, Valery Kouznetsov, had been arrested on charges of spying. The news agency did not name the Soviet diplomats involved.

## Communist Strategy Cited

### Reds Said to Attempt Linkup Of Forces in South Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Communist forces in South Vietnam are trying to forge a link between their units in the Central Highlands and along the South China Sea, the Saigon command said today.

And to the south, only 40 miles southwest of Saigon, at least 42 soldiers died and seven were wounded in a battle, the command said.

In Cambodia, the Phnom Penh government reported continued shelling of Kompong Cham, a city where government troops and the Khmer Rouge have been battling since American bombing stopped in August.

The Saigon command did not publicly assess the danger of the Communist operation in South Vietnam. But the command said 37 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers were killed in a battle in the highlands near the provincial capital of Kon Tum. Six Saigon government troops were killed in the fighting, the command said.

Half-Hour Battle  
In Binh Dinh Province on the central coast of the South China Sea, the command said 27 Communists were killed in a battle northwest of the district town of Bong Son.

The battle southwest of Saigon lasted only a half-hour, the command said, but it reported that 35 Communist soldiers and seven government troops were killed. The command said the Viet Cong started the fight near the town of Cai Lay in the Mekong Delta.

Deeper in the delta, Communist forces blasted six government positions with 65 mortar rounds, killing two South Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 12, the command said.

The shelling occurred in Chuong Thien Province, 110 miles southwest of Saigon, the command said. In Cambodia, the battle for Kompong Cham centered on the western outskirts of the city where the Cambodian command said insurgent shelling wounded an unspecified number of persons.

The chief spokesman for the Cambodian command, Col. Am Rong, did not elaborate on the casualties. Insurgents at one time during the last month held more than half of the city of 70,000, but government forces have regained many parts of the city, according to the command.

On Friday morning, a government convoy sailed east from the capital of Phnom Penh and reached the provincial capital of Prey Veng, 28 miles away. The Cambodian spokesman said the nine navy boats and seven barges in the convoy returned an estimated 100 refugees to Prey Veng. The town, while cut off from the outside by insurgents, never has been overrun, and the refugees apparently felt it was safe to return.

At the same time intercepted rebel radio messages say a 2,000-man insurgent force with Viet Cong advisers was advancing on Kompong Cham from the north, according to government officers. Gen. Sar Nor, the local government commander, said reinforcements are also moving in from the south, indicating the rebels will make another attempt to capture the provincial capital.

## 700 Political Inmates Freed in Philippines

MANILA, Sept. 23 (AP)—The military announced today that 700 political prisoners have been released from detention centers around the country.

The detainees were arrested last year following the imposition of martial law. President Ferdinand E. Marcos said recently he had ordered military authorities to release all prisoners not charged with specific crimes.

Among those freed were Jose C. Cabanis Jr., an executive of the Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp. who has been linked with an alleged rightist conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Marcos.

## Through French Red Article

### Russia Displays Uneasiness Over China-France Dealings

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has publicly taken comfort in differences that appeared during the first visit to China by President Georges Pompidou of France, but publication this weekend of an attack on some common elements in French and Chinese policies suggested private uneasiness about French dealings with Peking.

Throughout the summer, Moscow has been extremely critical of Chinese efforts to court Western Europe and encourage Western efforts at relaxation. Thus, the visit of the French president, who had perpetuated the special French relationship with Moscow initiated by Gen. de Gaulle, was seen as a setback to the Russians.

Whatever disappointment Moscow may have felt, the Soviet press refrained from direct comment on the visit, though it resorted to the common technique of selecting certain foreign commentaries for republication or quotation to reflect its own views.

The tone of these excerpts was set in an article in the government newspaper Izvestia on Friday that dwelt on Chinese efforts to play up the Soviet danger and Western press reports about Chinese and French differences. It took note of President Pompidou's assertion that the trip to Peking was not aimed at any other power and that Paris wanted to retain close ties with Moscow.

A French excerpt These have been the prevailing themes of other republished comments—except for one lengthy and pointed excerpt from the French Communist party weekly, France Nouvelle. This suggested that behind Moscow's surface calm there exists considerable uneasiness at being outflanked in Europe, and even in Paris, by the Chinese.

The article attacked the Pompidou government for a number of policy lines that paralleled what Peking is doing or has been advocating for Western Europe, and it commented that the "corresponding positions of the French and Chinese governments in this regard cannot but cause deep concern."

In the French Communist article, reprinted in the weekly Za Rubezhom (Abroad), the Pompidou government was chastised for continuing with its nuclear test program in the Pacific Ocean and was accused of refusing to take part in the negotiations on troop reduction in Europe because it preferred, like China, to see American forces remain in Western Europe.

"In the recent period, the ruling circles of France, more openly than previously, have shown their hostile approach to the process of relaxation of tensions," the article said. "They are clearly afraid of peace. In the corridors of power, they talk only about the 'dangers of peace.' Meanwhile, in Murova, nuclear tests have taken place more and more, and they think only about 'defense' of Europe. (Who threatens it?) And this happens while European countries gather in Geneva to discuss vital problems of cooperation and security."

View of Superpowers  
The article also suggested that the French leadership shared with China the view that the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, sought to dominate world politics, a view that Moscow regularly denounces in public.

The France Nouvelle commentary was a far more critical view of French policy than has appeared in the Soviet press for many months. It accompanies what some French representatives here describe as a somewhat cooler reception from the Russians than the French have experienced in some time.

But diplomatic observers do not regard this as an indication of any likely Soviet move away from France as a sympathetic partner in Western Europe, especially because of its policy of independence from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Washington.

Rather, the articles are taken as evidence of Moscow's obvious disappointment that Paris no longer regards Moscow as of paramount importance and will deal directly at the highest levels with Peking.

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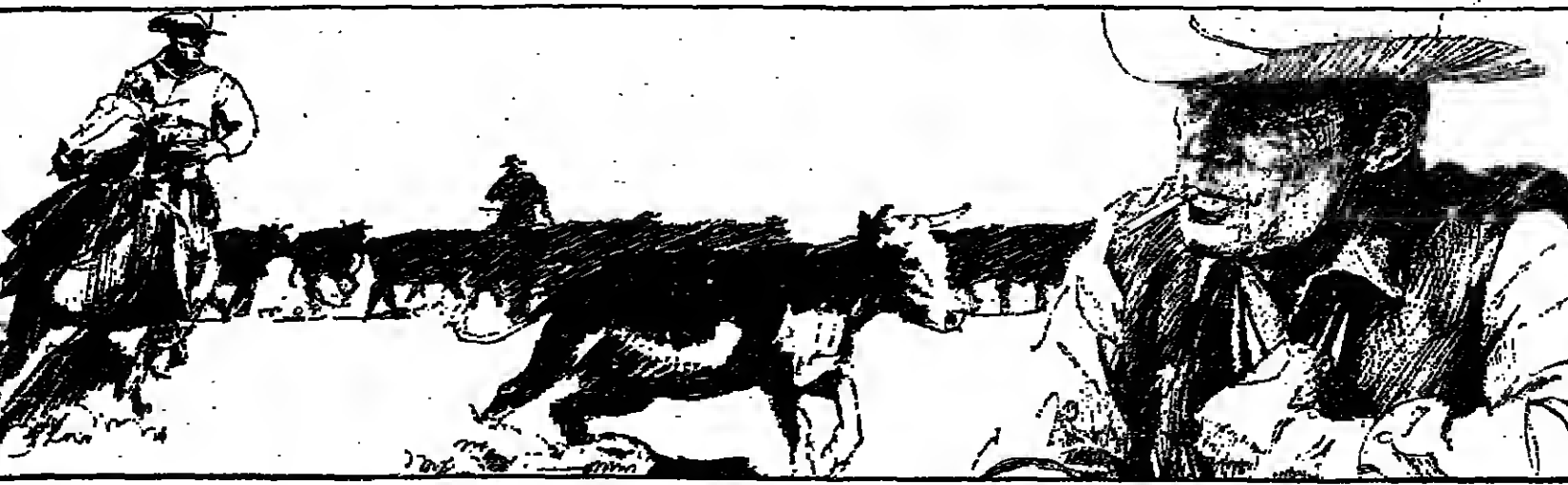
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## Come to the flavor of Marlboro







Joulis, Israel: A group of Druze elders stand at the shore of Lake Tiberias.

The New York Times

### After 800 Years in Mountain Villages

## Druze Isolation and Religious Cohesion Start to Erode

By Edward B. Fiske

Joulis, Israel (NYT)—When Salame Elmaza enrolled in the nurses' training program at Nahariya Hospital last month, seven religious elders from this village visited her father to request her withdrawal.

He refused but pointed out that she was there under strict conditions. She wears a special uniform with long sleeves. Her instructors and patients are all female, and each night she is escorted back to her village.

Miss Elmaza, 15, is a Druze, and the conflict between her and the village elders is indicative of the changes taking place among one of Israel's most colorful and devout minority groups.

For the last 800 years the

Druzes, who are of Arab background, have managed to preserve their identity by settling in remote mountain villages and holding to a secret outgrowth of the Moslem faith. Now both their isolation and their religious cohesion are eroding.

Young Druze men, better educated than their fathers and given a taste of non-Druze society and culture through service in the Israeli armed forces, are leaving the villages for better-paying jobs in the cities. Their sisters have begun to push for more schooling and for jobs outside the home.

#### Breakaways

Fewer young people are showing an interest in following

Druze religious practices, and for many the road to power and status is now through politics rather than the religious hierarchy.

Rafik Halabi, a 23-year-old resident of the village of Oufya, who serves as an aide on Arab affairs to Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem and returns to his village on weekends, put the new attitudes succinctly: "It is impossible to be both religious and modern."

The Druzes, whose ethnic background is unclear, emerged as a distinctive Islamic sect in Egypt about AD 1020. They took their name from a Persian mystic, Mohammed Ben Ismail el-Darazi, but trace their origins to the Midianites of Biblical

times. They honor Jethro, the high priest of the Midianites and father-in-law of Moses, as their major prophet.

There are about 40,000 Druzes in Israel—including 4,000 who live on the Golan Heights in territory taken from Syria during the 1967 war—and 330,000 in Syria and Lebanon, where they constitute a distinctive and somewhat persecuted minority.

The Israeli Druzes, who live primarily in 18 villages throughout Galilee, fought on the side of the Jews during the War of Independence of 1948 and consider themselves full Israelis. Since 1955, at their request, their young men have been required to serve regular three-year terms in the army.

An important key to the survival of the Druzes as a people has been their nonconformist religion, which is considered heretical by other Moslems and has persisted in secret even in situations where the Druzes showed outward conformity to Christian and orthodox Moslem customs.

Little is known about the Druze religion except for some basic facts. It is nontheistic, with an abstract concept of God, has five prophets, teaches reincarnation and affirms the Ten Commandments. It accepts no conversion, and Druzes who marry outside the faith are ostracized.

Even the majority of Druzes are kept in the dark about the religion. Druze society is divided into the *uqal*, or "knowers," and the *yuhai*, or "ignorant." The *uqal*, said to make up less than 10 percent of the Druzes, include women. They wear dark robes and white hats, cut their hair short, abstain from tobacco and alcohol and go to the *khiweh*, a simple hall of worship, to pray on Sunday and Thursday evenings.

A major controversy arose earlier this year when Mushah Halabi, a *yuhai* from Dahlat-el-Carnel and a member of a leading Druze family, published a book about his people that included a short section on the religion. He said that it teaches that God took on human shape six times and would eventually return as a messiah to save believers and banish infidels.

Elders of the religion—who reportedly are authorized to tell "sacred lies" to protect the confidentiality of the faith—charged him with disloyalty and said that many of his facts were incorrect. Mr. Halabi replied that he said nothing that had not already been published in scholarly circles, but he reportedly has agreed to make changes in future editions.

#### Wide Powers

The controversy is only one of a series of recent threats to the authority of the Druze elders, whose titles are religious but whose influence affects all aspects of the patriarchal society.

One effect of this trend has been a decline in religious interest among the younger generation. Druzes living in urban areas and holding responsible jobs in secular society are reluctant to wear religious dress and find it impossible to return to their villages twice a week for prayer.

Even more radical is the new mood among Druze women, who still are addressed as *ya masura*, which means "thou hidden one." The Druze women's liberation movement began 16 years ago when Houriah-Shami Sirani, the daughter of a sheikh, rejected the bridegroom selected for her by her family and began organizing a women's club.

About 180 Druze women now work in textile factories, and last month seven young women, including Miss Elmaza, accepted a government offer to become the first Druze nurses. Druze girls still dress modestly, but veils have given way to thin white scarves, and they no longer decline to speak to men in public.

One thing that the Druzes have in their favor is that despite the changes that are occurring, the desire to preserve their distinctive identity remains high. The rate of intermarriage remains low, and even those who do not practice the traditional religion are committed to its preservation.

## The Soviet Union as Partner In Détente—How Reliable?

NEW YORK (NYT)—A leading U.S. political scientist and historian says that the Soviet Union "is bound to be an unreliable partner" in East-West accommodation and cooperation.

Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau, Leonard Davis Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the City University of New York, writes in the October issue of the magazine *The New Leader*:

"A government that cuts itself and its people off from objective contact with the outside world, that becomes the prisoner of its own propaganda, cannot pursue a foreign policy one can rely on to recognize, let alone respect, those self-imposed moral limitations that are the basis of a viable balance-of-power policy."

The Soviet government, he says, "is bound to prove an unreliable partner in détente."

Prof. Morgenthau, who has served as a consultant to the State and Defense Departments, refers to a recent book by Anatoly A. Gromyko, the son of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and the head of the foreign-policy section of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Institute of the U. S. A. The book, the professor says, is "highlighting experience, it is a compendium of every nonsense ever uttered by Soviet propaganda about the United States."

#### Judgment

"The nonsense permeates not only factual reporting and political interpretation but also moral judgment," Prof. Morgenthau wrote. "The Soviet Union appears at the champion of all that is good in the world, especially peace, while the United States, bent on war, is the incarnation of evil."

"If the leaders of the Soviet Union believe the fictions Gromyko presents as facts, and there is no reason to assume that they do not, since the American Institute is their main source of information about the U. S., détente can be no more than a breathing spell in an ongoing struggle for total stakes."

"And it must be observed," Prof. Morgenthau said, "that primarily this breathing spell serves the interests of the Soviet Union, whom we are providing with economic and technical potential without any assurance of its ultimate uses. It is at this point that the character of the Soviet government and its domestic policies become matters of vital relevance for the United States."

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Armand Hammer, chairman of



If the leaders of the Soviet Union believe the fictions... détente can be no more than a breathing spell in an ongoing struggle for total stakes.

—Hans J. Morgenthau

the Occidental Petroleum Corp., says that opponents of expanded trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are "enemies of détente," according to Tass, the official press agency.

Tass said that Mr. Hammer, who first conducted business with the Soviet Union for a brief

period in the 1930s, told the Tass correspondent in New York that there was no need to be "discouraged by the machinations of these forces." The agency also quoted Mr. Hammer as saying that opposition to a bill to grant the Soviet Union trade concessions in the United States would be defeated in Congress.

### Bitter Fight Feared

## Divorce Referendum A Worry to Italians

ROME (NYT)—Confidential soundings are under way between political groups and the Vatican in an effort to stave off a referendum on repeal of Italy's divorce law, adopted in 1970.

No major political leaders except neo-Fascists really seem to want another bitter fight over the divorce issue at a time when Italy is beset by other grave problems. But if no loophole is found, the public will have to vote in about nine months.

The Vatican has not indicated whether it wants a referendum. This hesitancy may be prompted by the fear that a popular vote might turn into a plebiscite on the church, embarrassing it even if the divorce statute is repealed by a margin that probably would be slim. Not all the 300 Italian bishops have urged repeal.

Another reason for the church's hesitancy is that wider fears

have not proved justified. Opponents of divorce had warned that millions of marriages would break up, but only about 70,000 divorces have been granted in this nation of 54 million and the easelod is tending to diminish.

Under the statute, divorce is neither quick nor easy. Divorces court may declare a marriage terminated in most cases only if the parties have been legally separated by mutual consent for at least five years and if the petition is uncontested. A six-year waiting period is necessary if there was a separation only in fact but not legally, and a seven-year period is mandatory if the legal separation names as the guilty party the person who petitions for divorce.

The referendum was requested under the constitution early in 1971 by 1.37 million voters, 500,000 being sufficient to force legislation passed by parliament into direct reconsideration by the electorate.

Groups supporting the center-left government, as well as the Communist party, which is outside it, fear that a referendum would be dangerously divisive.

Parliamentary footwork, combined with a rather loose interpretation of the rules regarding referendums, has managed to postpone the vote until spring. However, it will be inescapable by then unless parliament enacts legislation that would block it.

The small Radical party, which is unrepresented in parliament, has started a nationwide campaign to fight any attempt to head off the referendum. The group, which charges that civil liberties are endangered by Roman Catholic Church meddling in secular affairs, declares itself convinced that the voters in this nominally Roman Catholic nation will uphold the divorce law by a large majority.

#### Some See Defeat

The major parties are not all that sure. The influence of the church and the survival of close family bonds, especially in southern Italy, could produce an anti-divorce majority.

The Communist party, for one, is clearly afraid that the issue would isolate its rank and file and that many women sympathizers would defect in a referendum.

The dominant Christian Democratic party, which is supported by the church and fought divorce for many years, appears to be uneasy about the referendum. A major reason is the neo-Fascist all-out opposition to the divorce statute. More for tactical reasons than for ideological ones, the Italian Social Movement voted with the Christian Democrats against the divorce law and is set to mount a strong anti-divorce campaign.

The prospect of having the neo-Fascist party as their sole ally in another divorce battle is distasteful to Christian Democrats who favor the present center-left coalition. Their partners in the government—the Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican parties—are all for divorce.

Go-betweens ranging from Communist party members to the Christian Democrats are known to be trying to find a formula that would spare Italy a referendum and salvage at least some of the divorce legislation. Secret talks are believed to be going on also between Christian Democratic leaders and high churchmen. While there is no sign that the Vatican is directly dealing with the Communist party, the belief is widespread that both sides are parties to a complicated multilateral negotiation for a compromise on divorce.

### Controls Are Tightened

## Refugees From East Germany: The Flow Is Accelerated

BERLIN (NYT)—An East German physician hid with his wife and daughter last week in a westbound truck—some of the growing number of people who have fled to the West in the last few months.

The physician said after crossing the border safely that the escape had been arranged by West German relatives through a professional escape operator. The cost, he said, was about \$15,000.

As a result of the increasing number of escapes to the West, the East German authorities have stepped up controls. They have arrested scores of would-be defectors and Western helpers in East Berlin and on the city's transit routes, and they have threatened to reinstitute the controls on the access routes to West Berlin that were abolished under the four-power Berlin agreement.

#### Change Is Feared

The doctor who escaped linked the new wave of refugees to the entry of East and West Germany into the United Nations—they were admitted Tuesday, as expected—and a widespread fear of an impending change in the status of refugees in West Germany.

He said reports had circulated in East Germany that the West German government would return refugees to the East once both Germans had become UN members. West German officials denounced such reports as completely unfounded. One noted that the government in Bonn was determined to keep West German citizenship open to all East German refugees.

Unlike foreigners, who are required to apply for asylum, East Germans are accorded West German papers soon after they set foot on West German territory and are granted all the privileges of a West German citizen.

#### See the World

The doctor said that he wanted to get out "before it was too late." Pointing to an advertisement offering a charter flight to New York this fall, he said that he wanted to travel in the West and see something of the world. "You don't know what it is like to be fenced in," he commented. East Germans have been seal-

ed off from Western travel since the Communists built the Berlin wall 12 years ago. However, elderly persons are allowed a regular trip out once a year.

More than 150 doctors and dentists, as well as sizable numbers of other professionals, such as engineers, physicists and computer specialists, are said to have fled from East Germany in the last year with the help of escape agents.

The Communists have announced that they are holding 77 Westerners on charges that they tried to smuggle people out. Those caught in arranging escapes face a minimum of three years in prison.

#### Illegal Activity

The West German government, against a background of East-West reconciliation, has sought to discourage the professional escape services, warning that anybody caught falsifying passports or otherwise being involved in illegal activity would be prosecuted.

As a result, Hans Lenzinger, a Zurich businessman who is the best known and most outspoken of refugee agents, said recently that he was about to scale down his operation after filling his last orders for 35 persons.

He said he had gotten 170 East Germans, including 27 doctors, out in the last year and a half, charging an average of \$10,000 each. He added that he had concealed refugees in cars rebuilt with hidden compartments and had chartered buses and planes, supplying his passengers with false papers.

#### Inexact Figures

Exact refugee figures are hard to come by because many refugees never register with West German screening bureaus. Officials in Bonn said that 7,797 East Germans had registered in the first half of the year, some of them old people who had been allowed to resettle.

The doctor reported that he had an offer of a good position in a West German hospital and hoped to repay his debts for the escape within a few months.

For those without good jobs waiting or affluent relatives in the West, defection remains a risky move, with the danger of being shot at, or killed by a land mine.

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## Big U.S. Car Makers Seek Alternative

## Searching for a Cleaner Auto Engine

By Robert Irvin

DETROIT (UPI)—Since 1963 the General Motors Corp. has investigated "well over 300" proposals for alternate types of automobile engines, according to Edward N. Cole, president of the auto maker. GM spent \$36 million last year and "this year we expect to spend about \$45 million" exploring the alternate types of engines, he said.

He made the remarks in a recent speech in explanation of what is being done to solve the automobile's pollution problem.

The U.S. automobile companies can list project after project for such things as the turbine, steam and other unconventional engines, as well as modifications of the internal-combustion engine—such as the stratified-charge or the Wankel rotary engines. But when all is said and done, most Detroit auto executives seem to agree with Mr. Cole's view that "the near term and well into the 1980s the majority of cars on the road will be powered by the internal-combustion piston engine."

Mr. Cole said this engine, now standard in most automobiles around the world, "has advantages in cost, performance and durability and it is already solving the auto-emission problem."

Following is a rundown of the various alternatives to the con-

ventional piston engine, what the American companies are doing to develop them and their views on the prospects.

## Stratified Charge

This is a version of the conventional reciprocating engine but with a different cylinder head and combustion chamber. One version uses a dome-shaped cylinder to swirl or stratify a very lean fuel-air mixture. This system burns more of the fuel than a conventional engine, and President Nixon once referred to this type of engine, developed by the Ford Motor Co. in cooperation with federal officials, as being able to meet the tough 1975 anti-pollution standards.

Auto executives said this basic engine is difficult to keep running properly. Officials of Ford and the Chrysler Corp. believed a more promising approach was a version developed by the Honda Motor Co. Ltd. of Japan and called the compound vortex control combustion engine. It uses a small prechamber for each regular combustion chamber and the fuel-air mixture is first ignited in the prechamber. Honda said this system will meet the 1975 emissions standards in the United States.

Chrysler and Ford both signed nonexclusive licensing agreements with Honda. A Chrysler vice-

president, Mr. Cole said, "we are very optimistic about its possibilities for the future."

Mr. Terry and Lee A. Deococca, Ford's president, both indicated they could begin production of such an engine in three years if development work proceeded without a serious problem and if Congress made some changes in the emission rules for 1976 so that catalytic converters would not be needed to meet standards for curbing nitrogen-oxide emissions.

However, Mr. Cole says, "we see no hope for the stratified-charge system, fundamentally, although we are looking at it."

Honda plans to introduce the engine next year in its Civic car.

## Wankel Engine

General Motors has signed a \$60-million licensing agreement and is committed to starting production of this engine next summer, introducing the engine in the 1975 Chevrolet Vega. Its original first-year production goal was 100,000 units, but Chevrolet's general manager, F. James McDonald, recently increased that to 165,000 and even suggested the possibility of building 200,000 the first year.

The engine is already avail-

able on the United States market in the Japanese-built Mazda car, which is fifth in import sales. Mazda sold 82,000 cars in this country in the first eight months this year, triple last year's pace.

Ward's Automotive Reports, an auto industry newsletter, predicts that, by 1980 about 54 percent of all cars sold in the United States will be powered by the rotary engine. As the name implies, in a rotary the piston, of triangular shape, revolves.

Critics said there has been trouble with the seals at the tips of the rotors. Supporters said the problems have been solved.

However, the engine is still more expensive than a conventional engine. And its economy is poor compared with other engines in its class, according to federal test figures.

While GM officials remained optimistic about the engine, Chrysler and Ford officials have the opposite view. Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford, recently said the company would never build a rotary-engine car while he was in charge, and he has nine years before retirement.

Another Chrysler vice-president, Alan G. Looftbourrow, has expressed a similar anti-Wankel view.

The American Motors Corp. last spring signed a licensing agreement on the Wankel engine with the West German patent holder, but it did not specify the amount of money involved or any production plans. AMC officials conceded this summer that they had talked with GM about buying some of the Wankel engines GM will build, adding that no decisions had been reached.

## 'Gas' Engine

The big three all have turbine-development programs in one form or another. Both Ford and GM were enthusiastic about truck turbines a few years ago and even went into limited production. But both have now put their truck-turbine programs back into the laboratory after discovering problems.

Mr. Ford said that "durability, reliability and fuel economy were no good." The company is now working on a new version.

GM is also redesigning its truck turbine and has a car-turbine program as well. The corporation's Buick and Chevrolet divisions have worked on it, as well as the main engineering staff. Chrysler, which has worked on a car turbine since the 1960s, is developing a new turbine with the help of a government contract.

General Motors and Chrysler officials said they believed that it will be the early 1980s before the engine can be in a production car because of costs, economy and still-unresolved pollution problems.

## Stirling Engine

Ford last year signed an exclusive worldwide license for an automotive version of this external combustion heat engine. Ford said any production would be in the 1980s, but added that it hoped to have some experimental cars this year.

It shipped two Pintos to Sweden for installation of Stirling engines; one is expected back in the United States this winter. The basic patent holder, N. V. Philips of the Netherlands, is also supposed to supply Ford with a Stirling engine for testing in 1975. GM, which once had a license on the Stirling but dropped it, and Chrysler are peering at the engine, with Mr. Cole noting as problems cost, sealing and the fact that it has used hydrogen gas.

## Steam Engine

The big three are uniformly pessimistic about this engine. Ford has an interest in one owned by the Thermo Electron Corp. of Waltham, Mass. It has hoped to deliver to Ford a steam-powered car for testing this year, but that has fallen through.

Thermo Electron said the engine so far developed is heavy, bulky and it burns a lot of gas. A more advanced version suitable for an automobile will not be ready until the spring of 1978.

These are all long-term projects. For 1975, the companies are working toward modifying the conventional engine to meet the interim federal emission standards. GM expects to use catalytic converters on most if not all of its 1975 models.

Ford and Chrysler will use them on some of their cars. These are muffler-like devices that use platinum and palladium to convert exhaust hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide and water.

But they will not meet the government's standards for 1977 for oxides of nitrogen emissions. Another catalyst would be needed for that. The companies are urging Congress to rewrite the 1970 Clean Air Act, which set the auto-emission levels, so the nitrogen-oxide limits can be permanently lowered. Congress has commissioned a study by the National Academy of Sciences on the subject, and these findings are expected to have a bearing on any future congressional action.

The big three said the change in the nitrogen-oxide level would make it more attractive to use some of the alternate engines. The other engines, with the exception of the rotary, do not need converters or other exhaust add-on devices to meet the hydrocarbon and carbon-monoxide emission levels.



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## No Rush to Fill the Ranks

## The All-Volunteer U.S. Army

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The figures pouring from the Pentagon on enlistment for the volunteer forces point to an inescapable conclusion: Not enough men are being recruited to fill out even the attenuated Army and Marine Corps of the post-Vietnam military establishment.

In August for the seventh consecutive month, the services failed to meet enlistment goals. The Navy and the Air Force reached their targets, but the Army fell short by 19 percent and the Marine Corps by 17 percent. Men who fight on the ground remain indispensable despite the advent of nuclear missiles and electronic battleships. And thus the Nixon administration's policy of maintaining the services without a draft, begun last January, again is being questioned.

The decision to abandon the draft and rely on civilian volunteers for military forces of nearly three million men was taken for a number of reasons, of which political expediency and military effectiveness were the most important. The draft was highly unpopular, particularly in the last years of the Vietnam war. Moreover, it was demonstrably unfair. Its net caught the poor, the uneducated, candidates for doctorates for the most part managed to wriggle out.

## Quality

The draft also, it was felt, weakened the quality of the services. War, even the limited war in Vietnam, has become increasingly complex. There were

four specialties for infantrymen in 1944; there are 26 today. Modern soldiers, with a few exceptions, spend their time peering at computers or operating complicated electronic devices. The Air Force, aside from the small number of warriors who flew into action, is a highly technical service whose efficiency demands long training and frequent graduation to more intricate and costlier equipment. To the generals and the admirals such forces could not be efficiently run by draftees, whose interest and length of service would necessarily be limited; they felt they had to have long-service, professional forces.

But theory, as it often does, has collided with fact. The Army and Marine Corps are not getting the men they need either in numbers or in caliber.

The Navy and the Air Force attract their full quotas of volunteers because the life they offer appears a cleaner, less taxing one: static employment on bases or in port, travel abroad, greater opportunities to learn technical skills—avoidance of the arduous duties of what the British call "the poor bloody infantry."

## The Contrary

"Volunteers in the combat services, however, give the impression that they have joined for exactly the opposite reasons—because the services are tough and challenging; because they offer the uncertainty and excitement that an eight-hour-a-day job at an air base or a naval station lacks."

The manpower shortage has goaded the Defense Department into increasing inducements to enlist. A year ago suitable recruits willing to join the combat arms—infantry, armor and artillery—were offered a \$1,500 enlistment bonus. This was raised to \$2,500 in May for high school graduates. But enlistments were 30 percent below the goal in May. In August the Army got 2,836 men for the combat arms against a target of 4,200.

The active duty Army's strength has been set at 13 divisions and one independent brigade with an overall strength of 791,000 by next summer. To maintain this strength the Army requires 182,000 recruits in the current fiscal year, but General Accounting Office estimates are that this figure will fall short by 74,000 men, or 10 percent of planned strength.

In December the Army will add further inducement. Men with a technical skill will be able to put it to use in the service. Their enlistments will be for a period of three years and they will start with the rank and pay of a sergeant.

The recruiting force is being expanded and reshaped to take into account the members' new

roles as salesmen rather than registrars.

## The Blacks

The all-volunteer concept has prompted criticism that the percentage of blacks is too high (some fear the charge that the United States is raising in a voluntary force what amounts to a black army) and that the relatively high inducement pay is attracting too many volunteers that fall into Category IV, the lowest intelligence rating accepted.

The Army's reply to those who criticize the high percentage of black enlistees—20.7 percent in August, 36 percent in July—is that "a soldier is a soldier; if he has the stuff, he gets ahead." In the volunteer divisions, commanders note that the majority of black recruits are hard-working, ambitious young men who see the service as a means of getting an education and acquiring a skill that will be useful when they leave.

Complaints from black as well as white officers center on the black soldiers' tendency to form racial groups in barracks and when off duty. Few officers share the fears of some politicians that the volunteer army will be one-third black; they reckon the percentage will level off at about 20. From June to August, 1972, blacks made up 17.3 percent of enlistments and draftees in the Army. In the same period this year, after the abandonment of the draft, the Army reported 12,390 black enlistees or 20.6 percent of the total.

## 'Nobody Likes It'

The percentage of Category IV recruits in the Army is "the highest in the services: 31.5 in July, 19.7 in August." "Sure, nobody likes it," said an infantry commander. "But look at it in the harshest way. The Army's like every other enterprise. You have to include some soldiers who'll do the rudimentary job. It's a hell of a lot more complicated business now than it was. But there has to be a guy who'll sweat that mortar up over the hill. He doesn't have to be a Ph.D. either. And, education or not, high I.Q. or not, some of these guys make damn fine soldiers."

The question of the efficiency of the volunteer forces has largely been overlooked because the Pentagon is currently more concerned with getting men than with their future capabilities. The ideal is a highly professional, technically proficient force whose quality will compensate for numerical inferiority.

"That's what we've after," a general said at Fort Riley. "At the moment we're a hell of a long way away. But these kids learn fast. In four or five years, we'll show you a real Army. Right now, we've got testing troubles."

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## Dr. Kissinger's Problem

Everyone (and none better than the man himself) knows that Dr. Kissinger faces many problems as the new secretary of state. Most obviously, he confronts the task of institutionalizing his own diplomatic pre-eminence, of becoming administrative head of a large organization, as well as policymaker and executive. Then there is the difficulty of shaping a workable arrangement for the ratification and financing of American foreign policy under a weakened President and with a Congress that is seeking to revive its own role in that area. And, of course, there are a multitude of global frictions that must be met on a day-to-day basis.

But Henry Kissinger's main problem is to preside, with Richard Nixon, over the crystallization of one of those massive shifts in America's view of the world that have tested the mettle, and sometimes broken the will, of this country's greatest statesmen.

To call the present shift, which Dr. Kissinger helped to initiate, the liquidation of the cold war is far too summary a description of what is now under way. Yet the phrase will do, as a central theme. When Harry S. Truman was thrust into power at the end of World War II, his principal job seemed to be that which Wilson had failed to accomplish after World War I—to have the United States play a constructive role in rebuilding a global system shattered by conflict. In itself, this was far from easy, since the same forces which had withdrawn America from formal association with other nations after 1918 were still strong. And the effort was complicated by the fact that Stalin's Soviet Union had its own ideas—ideas opposed to those of the United States—about the shape of things to come.

Truman did succeed in winning American acceptance of global responsibility, and, with that, active leadership in the Western camp of the cold war. The one found its best expression in the Marshall Plan and similar forms of economic aid; the other—to the extent that the two can be distinguished—found its worst form in such military activities as those in Vietnam.

Now, in the wake of such events as Stalin's death, the missile crisis, just 11 years ago, European efforts toward détente, President Nixon's efforts in the same direction in Peking and Moscow, the formal end of the Indochinese intervention and the beginnings of strategic arms limitation, there is a quite new situation. Will Americans respond by withdrawal, by renewed vigor in cold war rhetoric and action, by the kind of moral posturing coupled with military weakness that marked, say, the course of the British Labor party before 1939? All of these elements can be found in American public opinion and political groupings. None of them seem to fit the Nixon-Kissinger program, nor, for that matter, the real needs of the United States and the world.

America has already entered one of those great debates that have marked the major changes in foreign policy—whether that from the mood of the Neutrality Acts of the 1930s to the "all aid to the Allies short of war" which preceded Pearl Harbor, or that which accompanied passage of the Marshall Plan and adoption of the Truman Doctrine of assisting Greece and Turkey. And the course of this debate will do more than anything else to determine Dr. Kissinger's role in history—and, much more importantly, that of the United States.

## Morality and Power

Americans entered the postwar world true to their tradition as a people concerned with the preservation of peace through international law and morality. President Roosevelt founded his postwar policy on a strong United Nations and warned that the Second World War had again demonstrated the bankruptcy of balance-of-power diplomacy.

During the 1945-47 period, the United States was in disagreement with the Soviet Union primarily because of the latter's refusal to grant to its Eastern European neighbors, including the Baltic states which it swallowed up, the free elections and other rights to which they were legally entitled by binding international agreements.

Now less than thirty years later the confirmation of Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State demonstrates on the basis of his own testimony how far the United States has moved in doctrine and in practice from its original postwar position.

President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger reopened relations with China and are pursuing better relations with the Soviet Union, two highly commendable foreign policy initiatives which this newspaper has strongly favored for many years. But what has increasingly concerned us in this respect is that the Nixon-Kissinger foreign policy, perceived by its protagonists in terms of Bismarckian *Realpolitik*, has seemingly shunted aside any genuinely deep concern for basic principles of international morality and legal constraint.

Numerous decisions exemplify their attitude. Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger initiated the secret bombing of Cambodia despite that country's legal status as a neutral power, and they justify America's lawless violence on the grounds that the Communists had unquestionably violated Cambodia's neutrality first.

They have muted their concern for the fate of dissident Russian intellectuals for fear that any vigorous expressions might interfere with the improvement of commercial relations with the Soviet Union.

They pay scant attention to an enfeebled United Nations, to Latin America, Africa and other sections of the world that they regard as relatively powerless.

When India, the world's largest democracy, with which many Americans are sympathetically concerned, fought a war with Pakistan, the Nixon administration, despite nominal protestations of neutrality, was busily trying to "tilt" in Pakistan's favor. The objective was to confirm this country's new relationship with China, which is Pakistan's diplomatic patron.

In relations with certain strategically located dictatorships such as Greece and Spain, the administration has gone beyond merely maintaining correct relations, evincing marked friendship and support in the belief that United States strategic interests in the Mediterranean would benefit.

An amoral, neo-Bismarckian, balance-of-power diplomacy does not correspond with most Americans' conception of the human community. Americans, a "nation of nations" made up of immigrants from every corner of the globe, have always thought of their revolution as marking a fresh start for all mankind.

Americans do not expect their government to be actively belligerent toward foreign dictatorships or authoritarian regimes, whether Communist or otherwise, but neither do they expect it to be officially indifferent to those struggling for freedom. We expect our leaders to reconcile the competing claims of morality and power, not to exile moral issues to the margins of their concern.

Within limits, almost any consistent diplomatic policy if pursued with intelligence and energy will bring some rewards. The successes of the Nixon-Kissinger policy in the dealings with China and Russia have been widely and justifiably praised. The question persists, however, whether a foreign policy can long survive if, in Mr. Kissinger's own formulation, it does not reflect the heart and the conscience of the people it is designed to serve.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## ...For Love or Money?

It may be that vitamins are simply no match for estrogen, or that 36 years are too much of a handicap for even the strongest will to win, or that the Astrodome became too much of a hippodrome. In any case, Mrs. Billie Jean King showed her mastery of the racket in the smashing defeat she handed Mr. Bobby Riggs in their battle-of-the-sexes tennis match in Houston.

But whatever was chauvinism's gain was surely tennis's loss. The promotional and monetary zeal that went into the staging of this sports spectacular made it almost impossible to regard the match with any

real seriousness despite the superb talent displayed by Mrs. King. Unfortunately, the purse has become too big a factor in all athletic contests. Money now so rules the playing fields that almost never does one hear of a championship game held purely for love.

As for the chauvinistic aspect of the Astrodome event, surely it must be acknowledged by partisans of both sexes that when the chips were down—all 100,000 of them—it was woman's lob, not Women's Lib, that won the night in Houston.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

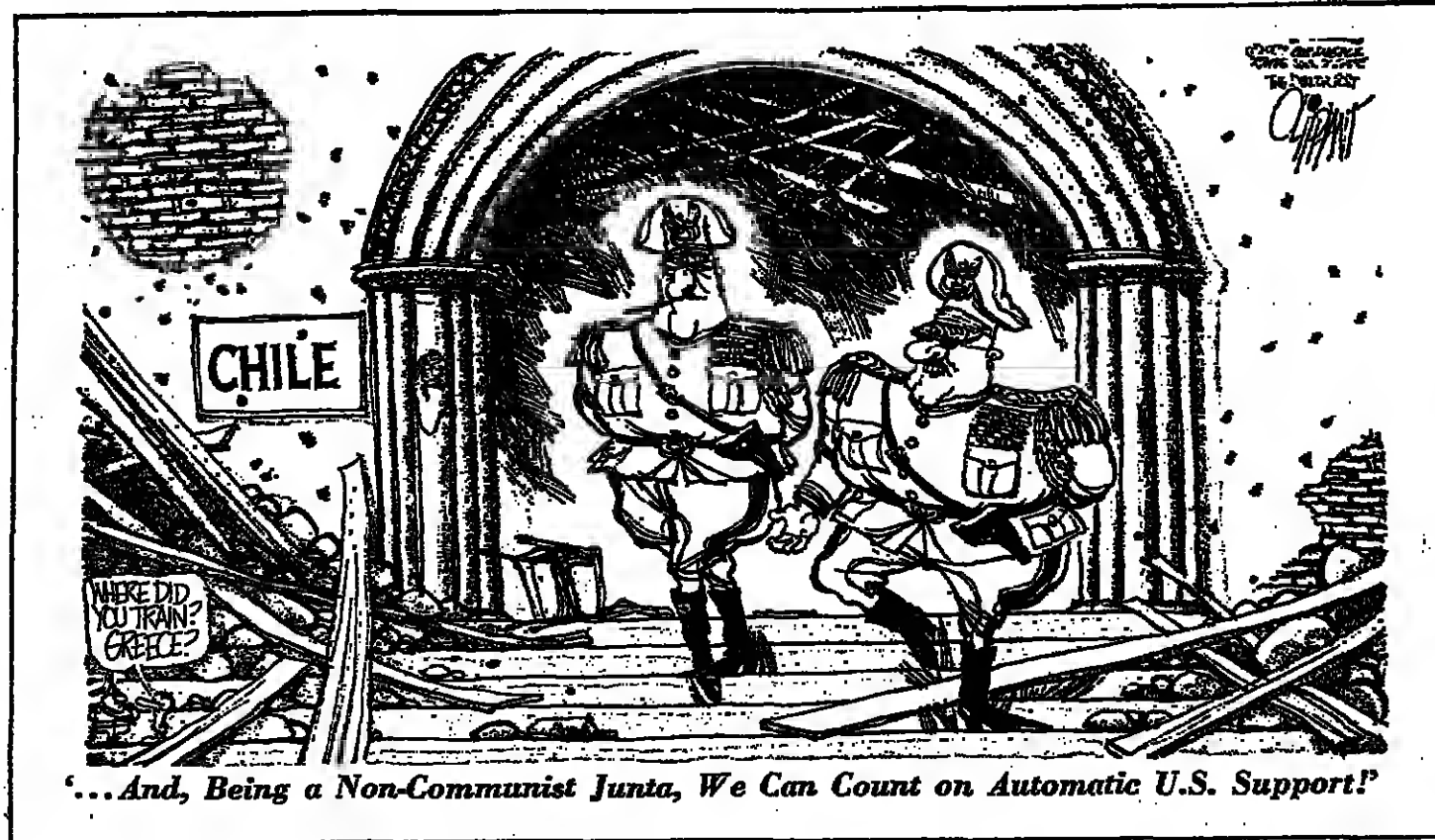
September 24, 1898

PARIS—A lucky capture has just been effected by the Paris detective police. Mme. Lacand, a wholesale dealer in underlinen, was robbed by her cashier of a sum of 20,000 fr. She gave information to the police, and the result was that the dishonest employee, Eugene Bleson, was arrested at his own door as he mounted his bicycle to set out for a trip. The "Temps" says that his machine was provided with a small valve, specially intended for a prolonged tour.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1923

LONDON—The great popularity of the "ankle show" as a feature at dances, fairs and even some church entertainments, has finally aroused a number of the clergy. At a dance in Lancashire last night many of the fair sex were anxious to compete for the handsome prizes and the masculine element was keenly expectant, but local ministers protested, and the "ankle show" was not held. Those who enter the contest are placed behind a screen which is raised a sufficient distance from the floor to leave no doubt as to the shapeliness of feet and ankles and a trifle more.



## The Basic Question: Where Are We Going?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The 6-year-old children who went into the first grade in America the other day will be 33 at the end of the 20th century, and the assumption is that they will then be ready to meet the problems of a new century in a wholly new world.

But will they be ready? This depends largely on whether they are educated for the world that is coming or for the world that is going, so this is not a remote question for futurists or 21st century planners. In the field of education, the 21st century is now.

For what the 6-year-olds learn between now and then, what view they have of life in that century, what knowledge, skills and attitudes they acquire in the next two decades will obviously determine their capacity for leadership, and certainly influence their personal happiness.

America's record of adapting to change is pretty good. Americans think they invented change. The frontier compelled it. The immigrants proved it (see Henry Kissinger, the new Secretary of State). The old is constantly being driven out by the new. Billie Jean King, demonstrated the other night. Pushy old geezers, like Bobby Riggs, and even lovable old heroes like baseball's Willie Mays, go to the wall in the end. It's only in Washington that men seem to stay around beyond their time, and that's not a very good advertisement.

Race With Change  
Still, there is a problem. America with its insistence on free public school education, its land grant colleges, its city colleges and its night schools and its adult education courses, finds itself in a race with the pace of change.

It has changed faster perhaps than any other nation in the world. But the physical world, which has been changed by America, is now changing faster than it can change itself.

In most of American national life, there probably is time to deal with America's problems. In the field of defense, there are important questions about the budget, the new weapons systems, what to do about investing in the Trident, and where the United States will be at the end of the seventies. If the Soviets go on talking sweet but building missiles that could destroy it, and a navy that could blockade it, not around the U.S. coast, but at the source of energy in the oil fields of the Middle East.

All this is critical. It is very much on the minds of Secretary of Defense Schlesinger and Secretary of State Kissinger—and there will probably be a titanic battle between them about how to deal with the Soviets on cutting arms and cutting budgets—but at least the question of military defense for the future is being discussed and debated.

### Education

Not so the question of education. The balance of power is an active and urgent question in Washington. The balance of minds, the need for an educational defense in the future, is what is being neglected. Fortunately, there are some thoughtful people in this country who are thinking ahead. Edwin O. Reischauer, for example, is a professor of history at Harvard, and former U.S. ambassador to Japan, and in a new book, "Toward the 21st Century—Education for a Changing World," he revives the question of education. He asks: "What are we to do with our lives? How are we to educate for the future rather than for the past?"

"We need," he says, "a profound reshaping of education if mankind is to survive in the sort of world that is fast evolving. This is particularly true of international relations, because the forward rush of technology is fast eliminating the cushioning space that once existed between the diverse nations and cultures of the world."

"While the world is becoming a single great global community, it retains attitudes and habits

more appropriate to a different technological age. Before long, humanity will face many grave difficulties that can only be solved on a global scale. Education, however, as it is presently conducted in this country, is not moving rapidly enough in the right direction to produce the knowledge about the outside world and the attitudes towards other peoples that may be essential for human survival within a generation or two. This, I feel, is a much greater international problem than the military balance of power that absorbs so much of our attention today."

### Loory's Study

Reischauer is not arguing against the waterfall of books analyzing the Watergate and other contemporary disasters. He would no doubt applaud a superb study of the American military

machine by Stuart H. Loory, formerly of The Los Angeles Times and now at Ohio State University, but he is more concerned with the tides of history than with the waves on the surface of the Potomac. He has written what he calls "A Single Sharp Bangle Call" for the parents of these kids going into the first grade this month, and for teachers and boards of education all over the country, and the hope here is that it gets the attention it deserves.

It is interesting that men like Reischauer and John Kenneth Galbraith, who were attracted away from the scholarly life by President Kennedy and presided over elegant embassies for a time, are now back where they came from in the universities, thinking and writing about the coming problems, and probably making a greater contribution to

the republic than they did in their official positions.

Galbraith has written a more serious and profound book about the future than Reischauer's "Economics and the Public Purpose." He says it is his third and final study of the American economy, which is silly, because he can no more stop writing—since he does it so well—than Bobby Riggs can stop playing tennis.

But the question is how we can keep these thoughtful glimpses of the future from being overwhelmed by the daily thunderclaps in the news. After all, even President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew are fleet-footed figures, and a good thing too, but Reischauer and Galbraith are talking about the coming world of our children, who are more important than anything else we have.

## The World and Watergate

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—The repercussions of Watergate on U.S. policy cannot yet be assessed, but they are clearly negative. It will take a long time for even the most brilliant and consistent diplomacy to improve this dismal picture.

At first foreign governments tended to minimize effects of the affair. Among our European allies, Britain, West Germany and France had recently suffered (or were still suffering) political scandals of their own.

Russia, licking its chops over agricultural and commercial deals with the Nixon administration, treated the latter kindly in its press. Chinese party leaders apparently touched on the matter during their recent convalescence, but without altering their basic external policy.

Overseas opinion wearily tended to dismiss the mess as another sordid business familiar to politicians anywhere. The French regime saw it as the kind of power contest between the legislature and the executive which had featured various Paris republics and viewed it as less vital to France than the temporary freeze on American soy exports.

### A Change

A gloomy change has now succeeded such initial light-heartedness. This has been caused by increased realization that, at Mr. Nixon's expense, Congress has gained considerable power to

influence Washington's foreign policy and that because of strong neo-isolationist elements in it, Congress is less disposed than the White House to support enduring commitments abroad.

Initially this was reflected in the wind-up of U.S. Indochina efforts. London's *Times* reported: "The United States has ended its military role in Cambodia a crippled giant, its hands bound behind its back . . . for the congressional amendment that halted American operations . . . robbed the Nixon administration of the only real power it ever had in Indochina, the power to bomb."

"Before it recessed, Congress was well on its way to completing legislation requiring the approval of any deployment of U.S. forces in the case of direct attack on American territory, troops or citizens . . . That elusive spirit, 'the sense of Congress,' is now more strongly opposed to U.S. military action than at any time in the past ten years."

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung's* current review of world affairs is even more pessimistic. An editorial in the *Times* expressed Swiss publication says: "The authority of the President himself has been seriously impaired, especially in relation to Congress."

"Foreign policy and everything linked to it—foreign trade, monetary matters, development aid, defense—are on the verge of being drawn even more deeply into the field of tension between the White House and Capitol Hill, there to become the object of a still far-from-resolved power struggle between the legislative and executive branches of the U.S. government; and as such to be deformed."

### A Big 'If'

"From now on anyone holding or receiving Washington's promise of support will have to silently accept the qualification 'if Congress approves' as it did yesterday," or "Pourvu que cela dure." "And he will have to keep in mind that Congress thinks and makes its judgments primarily on the basis of domestic rather than foreign policy considerations. The era of the Vandenberg Resolution, of the Senate's unequivocal strong foreign policy engagement, is long past; leading foreign policy makers in its ranks today are exponents of neo-isolationism."

"This state of affairs will certainly affect Europe. The issues slated to come to the fore in Washington after liquidation of commitments in Indochina are eminently European questions: The stationing or reduction of troops, the liberalization of trade (including agrarian wrangles), monetary matters. That will happen to them as they pass through the domestic mill on the Potomac."

Last year Mike Mansfield, Senate majority leader and a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told me: "Presidents are the chief foreign-policy makers of the United States . . . Nixon is extremely fortunate to have a man at his side with the brilliance of Kissinger. If Nixon has made any marks in this administration it is in the field of foreign policy."

Nevertheless, with respect to world implications, the French analysis of Watergate was essentially correct even if it brushed aside its vital moral aspects. Politically the dispute resolved into a power contest between Congress and the White House.

At present the legislators are on top. Therefore it will take great wisdom and tact for Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger to keep this ship of state from grounding on another outcrop of the durable, familiar American reef of isolationism.

C.E.V. JENSEN.

London.

### Pueblo Award

"U.S. Navy Honors Pueblo Crewman" (IET, Sept. 10). Well, well—Commander Bucher did not get a medal for his actions on Jan. 23, 1968, when the *Pueblo* was captured. I quote: "Commander Bucher received no award . . . because no higher ranking officers recommended medals for the commander's action that day." I think he is lucky he did not go to jail for his actions that day. It's heartening to see that other people do not forget "the Bucher"—even after almost seven years.

W.S. MORRIS.

Dar es Salaam.

## Mr. Nixon Versus Mr. Agnew

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—There was a wonderful article published a couple of years ago in *Esquire* by Garry Wills describing the events that, 21 years ago, preceded the Checkmate Speech. In it Mr. Wills traced the last, alas, like Andrew Kopkind, lost the art since his total ideological (the extraordinary political skills of the young candidate for the vice-presidency, Richard Nixon, who transformed a ship on his record into a triumphant public vindication and, in the course of his experience, fired a shot over the bow of presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower, which that practiced soldier did not misinterpret.

When Eisenhower welcomed Nixon back onto the ticket as a candidate in good standing it was both because Eisenhower desired to do so, and because he was afraid not to do so.

It was then that the vindicated Mr. Nixon began his celebrated Clean as a Hound's Tooth Club, and his friends, and associates, for many years carried about membership cards in their wallets. The resentment over Eisenhower's fabled backing never entirely dissipated, and one wonders whether Mr. Agnew, in his current plight, ponders Mr. Nixon's bitterness of yesterday, and sympathizes with it.

### Guilt

Let's face it, guilt in the political world is not, really, the same thing as in the real world. Thomas Watson was not legally guilty of anything, but he was kicked off Sen. McGovern's ticket for the "guilt" of not having divulged his record of nervous troubles to McGovern's managers. Sherman Adams was not guilty of anything much more serious than double parking, but as caught in the time-frame of the day, he was guilty, and accordingly he was dismissed.

Mr. Nixon's almost truer defense of John Ehrlichman and Bob Feltman is in sharp contrast with the formalistic defense of Mr. Agnew, and accordingly everyone rushes to the conclusion that Mr. Agnew is at least politically guilty. The rumors that Mr. Agnew will resign are unlikely to have originated other than from sources very close to Mr. Nixon.

Let's face it, if Mr. Agnew should indeed proceed to resign, Mr. Nixon could hardly be sorry. For one thing, there would be a purgative feel around the White House from which he himself would benefit. For another, the most conspicuous conservative hardliner in the United States would be neatly removed, without offending the conservative constituency that insisted on his renomination in 1972. For still another, Mr. Nixon could move in someone appealing to many of his critics, thus strengthening his own embattled position.

But it is at this point that one needs to reflect on the strengths of Mr. Agnew, and they are: a) institutional, and b) personal. As regards the latter, Mr. Agnew is a man of some backbone and has at least the normal man's indisposition to be pushed around. As regards the former, the Vice-President cannot be forced to resign by a show of displeasure from the President.

### A Scenario

One hopes their personal relationship will not so deteriorate, but one could easily conceive of a situation in which the Vice-President informed the President through the press that presidentially committed while governor of Maryland are surely less disqualifying than those allegedly committed while President of the United States.

If Mr. Agnew is indicted, it should be recalled that every time a jury brings in a verdict of not-guilty, there was an indictment that preceded it. The House might then proceed to vote on impeachment, and the Senate to suspend action on the House's motion pending the trial.

If the jury then found Mr. Agnew guilty, the Senate would presumably confirm the verdict, and Mr. Agnew, never having resigned the vice-presidency, could reoccupy the position with that distinctive strength that comes from having survived adversity.

The contrast would be damaging to President Nixon, as Garry Wills would have noticed in days gone by.











# Was '72 Different From Past?

## Bugging Hearings to Reopen, Focus on Campaign Excesses

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Samuel Dash, the chief counsel of the Senate Watergate committee, says that the panel, in its second round of public hearings, will focus on determining how "pervasive and systematic" the attempts were last year by supporters of President Nixon's re-election campaign to undermine the Democratic opposition.

Mr. Dash said that the "real question" still to be answered was whether excesses that allegedly occurred in the 1972 campaign constituted "a difference in kind or in degree" from past practices in U.S. politics.

Under the committee's broad mandate from the Senate, Mr. Dash said, it has a duty to explore whether legislative remedies, perhaps even constitutional amendments, may be necessary to "reconstruct the American political system."

The Senate hearings, which resumed seven weeks ago, will resume at 10 a.m. tomorrow with Mr. Howard Hunt Jr., one of the Watergate conspirators who pleaded guilty, as the first witness.

### Rotating Coverage

For the first week at least, the three commercial television networks will continue their rotating live coverage of the proceedings in the caucus room of the old Senate Office Building.

Mr. Dash, the senior aide to the seven members of the Senate panel, described the goals for the second round of hearings in the second hour of discussion on Friday with members of The New York Times staff in Washington. He also suggested that the committee was yielding to critics in trying to hasten the inquiry to an end by Nov. 1.

He said that the occasionally explosive Senate investigation of the Watergate burglary and cover-up had "shocked the public awake" and given citizens "a feeling that they do have power, that they do have a right to demand morality in government."

But Mr. Dash said that the break-to appeared to have been a political aberration and that the issues of political sabotage and spending, on which the senators will concentrate next, would be "considerably more important" in terms of the committee's basic function of recommending reforms.

### Broad Dialogue

In a broad, sometimes philosophic dialogue with his questioners, Mr. Dash also made the following points:

The Senate committee expects its legal bid to obtain access to the secret White House tape recordings to reach the Supreme Court at the same time as the lawsuit being pursued by Archibald Cox, the special Watergate prosecutor. The committee's case is still pending before U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, while the prosecutor's case is in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Mr. Dash said that, if necessary, the senators "can skip the Court of Appeals" and seek a Supreme Court ruling at the same time as Mr. Cox.

The committee has not obtained any evidence suggesting serious violations last year by the Democratic party or its presidential contender, Mr. Dash said, that committee investigators had sought "leads" to possible Democratic excesses from Republicans, but "they've got none" and he had concluded that the Democrats "were perhaps in such disarray, and perhaps without the money, that they didn't get into it."

Public Isn't Tired

Suggestions that the public had tired of the Watergate hearings were "nonsense." The committee inquiry may go beyond the Nov. 1 target date for its completion as long as Congress remains in session and "I am able to produce very important, significant information for the committee to reveal."

All the same, Mr. Dash acknowledged that on a subject as complex as campaign spending it would be impossible for the senators to go beyond trying to "define the key problem" because the committee "is not constituted to do an exhaustive job." He said that it could take six months merely to explore allegations of questionable relationships between the Nixon administration and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

The committee chief counsel declined to express any conclusions that he may have reached from evidence already made public or yet to be presented at the hearings. He said, however, that the forthcoming phase of the inquiry would focus on the broad issue of the extent to which the 1972 campaign may have been either the culmination of a long trend toward devious politicking by the major parties or a case of unusually widespread abuses by the President's supporters.

### Who Was Sponser?

"The question," Mr. Dash said, "is who conceived, who sponsored various things in the area of political espionage—a few individuals, or those in control of government machinery—and how effective was it in [reaching] the ultimate result."

Citing such things as infiltration of an opponent's campaign staff, theft of political documents and fabrication of "diffident" groups as sponsors of campaign advertising, Mr. Dash said that they were part of "an uncharted area in terms of what's foul and what's fair."

Some may be so clearly unfair as to require statutory prohibition, while others should perhaps be subject to regulation through a code of political ethics, Mr. Dash stated.

## Favorite TV Treat for the Dutch Is Watergate-Democracy in Action

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23 (AP).—While many Americans complain of too much Watergate, some Dutch television viewers can't get enough of the Senate hearings. Many of them find the hearings are a credit to the United States rather than a detraction.

The Dutch Broadcast Foundation thus will resume its screening of the hearings when the committee reconvenes in Washington tomorrow.

During the first three months of the Watergate hearings, Dutch television brought half-hour satellite telecasts into Dutch living rooms, often on a nightly basis. Letters and phone calls poured into the foundation's offices in Hilversum raving about the programs.

The Dutch enthusiasm for Watergate was no surprise to Washington correspondent Klaus Jan Hindricks and executive producer Bob Nahulsen. They believed from the start that the satellite fee of \$2,000 to \$10,000 a night would be justified.

"The Dutch people are interested in everything where democracy is at stake," Mr. Nahulsen said.

What the viewers see, according to Mr. Hindricks, is democracy at work. "Our feeling is that Watergate is a positive thing—it is the constitution functioning, the process of democracy, placed against a background of America's open characteristics."

"I have tried many times to point out that we are not opposed to any particular party, or to the President. We just want to show what can happen when a lot of power is concentrated in the hands of one man, what it might lead to."

### Gallup Poll

## Nixon's Popularity Declines Again Over Scandal, Prices

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 23.—Public discontent over soaring prices, coupled with the Watergate affair, continue to hurt President Nixon's popularity.

In the latest nationwide survey, 35 percent of those interviewed expressed approval of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job as President, while 55 percent disapproved. This represents a decline of three percentage points in his approval rating since the previous measurement, taken soon after Mr. Nixon's televised Aug. 15 speech on Watergate.

The latest approval figure is four points below Mr. Nixon's low point of 31 percent, recorded in early August.

Inflation is currently a dominant concern of Americans. In addition, the current survey



OKTOBERFEST—Magnificent floats representing different breweries leading parade in Munich on Saturday marking the opening of world's biggest beer festival.

### Chancellor to Address UN

## Brandt Will See Nixon in U.S.; Concern About European Trip

BONN, Sept. 23 (AP).—It was announced yesterday that Chancellor Willy Brandt will see President Nixon in Washington next week as concern grew in Bonn that Mr. Nixon might postpone his planned European tour this fall.

Mr. Brandt, who went to New York today to address the United Nations, is known to favor a visit to Europe by Mr. Nixon as a way of strengthening U.S.-European ties.

The West German Chancellor has indicated concern about feelings in Congress, especially Sen. Mike Mansfield's campaign for unilateral withdrawals of U.S. troops from Germany.

### Rapidly Arranged Meetings

Diplomatic sources said reported uncertainty about Mr. Nixon's visit to Europe this fall was the reason for the hastily arranged meetings.

### Alaska Quarantine Ends

ADAK ISLAND, Alaska, Sept. 23 (AP).—A 36-hour quarantine imposed on the remote Adak Island Naval Air Station was lifted Friday after authorities said they had isolated an outbreak of meningitis.

## Turks Discover Liquid Cannabis Being Smuggled

ANKARA, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Turkish narcotics agents have discovered the first known attempt here to smuggle cannabis in a liquid form when they arrested two Lebanese in a car at the Syrian border, the head of Turkey's Narcotics Bureau said.

The official, Turhan Senel, said that the agents, acting on information from Istanbul, stopped the Lebanon-registered car at the Cilvegözü post on the border.

The car was fitted with an extra fuel tank which was found to contain 25.5 kilograms of cannabis oil, according to local detectives.

Mr. Senel said that Interpol had suspected for some time that Beirut narcotics dealers had become the first to develop a process for converting the fatty-like cannabis resin into liquid. In liquid form, the hashish is highly concentrated and vast amounts can easily be shipped, Mr. Senel said.

He said that one drop of cannabis liquid on a cigarette was the equivalent of five grams of normal hashish and did not produce the distinct cannabis smell when smoked.

### Bomb Hoax Delays Jet

MILAN, Sept. 23 (UPI).—An Air France Caravelle bound for Paris from Venice with 32 persons aboard was diverted to Milan's Linate Airport today after an anonymous caller said a bomb had been placed on board. No bomb was found and the plane took off again after a three-hour delay.

## U.S. Bar Official Would Oust Nixon If Court Is Defied

BOSTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The president of the American Bar Association said Friday that President Nixon should be impeached if he fails to abide by any eventual Supreme Court decision regarding release of the White House tapes.

Chesterfield Smith, a Florida attorney, added, however, that he doubts that Congress is in the mood to vote for impeachment.

Speaking at a press conference at Logan International Airport, Mr. Smith said he believes the sentiment of the American people does not favor impeachment of the President.

"My personal view, however, is that he should be impeached if the Supreme Court orders him to release the tapes and he still refuses to do so," Mr. Smith said. "The President is not above the law."

The bar association leader said that while he favors the open hearings being conducted by the Senate Watergate committee, he doubts that those who testify before the panel and are indicted will be able to obtain a fair trial.

## Court Upholds Public Hearings On Watergate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—A federal judge Friday threw out a suit attempting to halt the Senate Watergate committee's public hearings.

U.S. District Judge June L. Green said the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, Inc., had failed to demonstrate that it had the legal standing to file the suit.

She also said that the suit would violate a constitutional protection granted members of Congress. John S. Bottomly, counsel for the Fairness committee, indicated that he would appeal the dismissal.

## Breaking Policy of Secrecy

## Russia Reports on 4 Mars Flights

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (NYT).—A Soviet space scientist, in an unusual break with traditional secrecy, disclosed yesterday some of the scientific goals and experiments of the caravan of four Mars spacecraft on their way to the distant planet.

The spacecraft, launched in a burst of activity during a three-week period in late July and early August, include "fly-by, orbiter and lander" missions, according to the new chief of Moscow's Space Research Institute, Rostislav Z. Sagdeyev.

In a statement issued through Tass, the official press agency, Mr. Sagdeyev, a 41-year-old nuclear physicist, announced that the lander would test the physical properties of Martian soil and surface rocks and experiment with the possible transmission of television images from the planet's surface.

Surprisingly, Mr. Sagdeyev made no mention of any biological equipment that outside observers had presumed to be aboard the spacecraft for the purpose of looking for signs of life on Mars.

The four craft, Mars-4 through Mars-7, are scheduled to reach the vicinity of the planet between mid-February and mid-March, after a 300-million-mile journey from earth.

### Departure Seen

The public disclosure of Soviet expectations for the Mars missions, although still quite vague compared with the announced space plans of the United States, represented a departure from the Russians' past reluctance to disclose any details of missions ahead of time. This secrecy has usually been interpreted as fear of embarrassment if announced plans failed to materialize.

The slightly greater openness may be related to Soviet and U.S. plans for a joint manned mission in earth orbit in 1975, American officials have been urging the Russians to relax their secrecy in connection with such a joint space effort.

The Mars announcement also may have been intended as a means for introducing the new director of the Space Research Institute to the Soviet public. His appointment to the Soviet Union's only overt space research institution was first announced last month in Vostok, which has a small circulation.

The announcement said that the previous director, Georgi I. Petrov, 61, a gas-propulsion engineer, had been relieved of his post at his request.

### Role Unspecified

In describing the mission of the Soviet Union's ambitious Mars exploration effort, Mr. Sagdeyev did not specify the role of each spacecraft. Previous Soviet reports had suggested that the four vehicles consisted of two pairs of orbiters and landers, in which one would serve as a backup for the other.

The need for back-ups was pointed up in Mr. Sagdeyev's statement, when he disclosed that

one of the spacecraft was having trouble with its telemetric system, which transmits data to earth. He said engineers were seeking to correct the problem.

Spacecraft on the interplanetary flight path to Mars, he said, were measuring radiation and magnetism in space and registering cosmic rays and other charged particles originating in the sun. Some of these experiments are being conducted jointly with France.

## Astronauts Retrieve Film On 3d Skylab-2 Spacewalk

HOUSTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Floating between the blackness of space and the colorful panorama of the earth, to which they are scheduled to return on Tuesday, two spacewalking Skylab-2 astronauts yesterday retrieved cassettes of film containing scientific views of the sun and a distant star.

The astronauts, Capt. Alan B. Bean and Owen K. Garriott, dressed in white space suits and bubble helmets, worked outside their spacecraft for 2 hours and 42 minutes to recover film from a solar telescope.

The third Skylab-2 crewman, Maj. Jack R. Louma, remained inside and read a check list to Capt. Bean.

It was the third space walk of Skylab-2 and occurred as the record-breaking astronauts completed their eighth week in space.

Capt. Bean, Mr. Garriott and Maj. Louma will spend most of the remaining time preparing for their return to earth. They are scheduled to splash down at 6:20 p.m. EDT (2220 GMT) Tuesday.

## Nixon Said to Eye Controls on Fuel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Melvin R. Laird, the White House adviser on domestic affairs, said today that President Nixon has a contingency plan for mandatory fuel allocation and may put it into effect if Congress does not act swiftly in the face of a serious supply shortage.

Speaking on television, Mr. Laird said that the plan "may have to be implemented" as a replacement for the administration's current voluntary-allocation program.

Other administration sources said during the weekend that regulations for allocation of propane gas already had been issued.

## Black General Given Washington Command

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Frederic E. Davison, has been named commander of all troops in the nation's capital.

A Pentagon spokesman said Friday that Gen. Davison, now commander of the 8th Infantry Division at Bad Kreuznach, West Germany, would assume command of the Military District of Washington Nov. 23, Gen. Davison, 54, won his first star in 1968—the second black man to do so in the Army.

## Sheet of Light

When the spacecraft passed near the southernmost point of its orbit, Mr. Garriott looked toward the South Pole and saw the aurora, a shimmering sheet of light caused by radiation interacting with the magnetic fields surrounding the earth.

"We've got a very nice aurora," he said. "It's several curtains in a sweeping green arc. They extend over about 90 degrees of the horizon, all well below us."

They also passed over Hurricane Ellen, churning across the North Atlantic.

Today, the astronauts continued the complex job of deactivating the space station, turning down equipment that will not be used again until the Skylab-3 astronauts move into the orbiting lab for a 56-day stay, starting in November.

Film cassettes recovered by Capt. Bean and Mr. Garriott yesterday contain an estimated 77,000 pictures of the sun, including views of huge solar explosions. Scientists believe the film may provide important new information about the sun and its effects on the earth.

Also in the film are views of a unique blue star that puzzles scientists because of its strong X-ray emissions.



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|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Strong approval  | 17 | 19 | 17 | 18 |
| Mild approval    | 18 | 19 | 14 | 22 |
| No opinion       | 10 | 8  | 12 | 11 |
| Mild disapproval | 15 | 17 | 18 | 15 |
| Str. disapproval | 38 | 37 | 41 | 34 |







## Penn State Rolls Over Navy

second period as quarterback Mike Miley tossed an eight-yard

three touchdowns.

The Longhorns, 14-point favorites, moved at will against Miami

**AND FRIDAY**

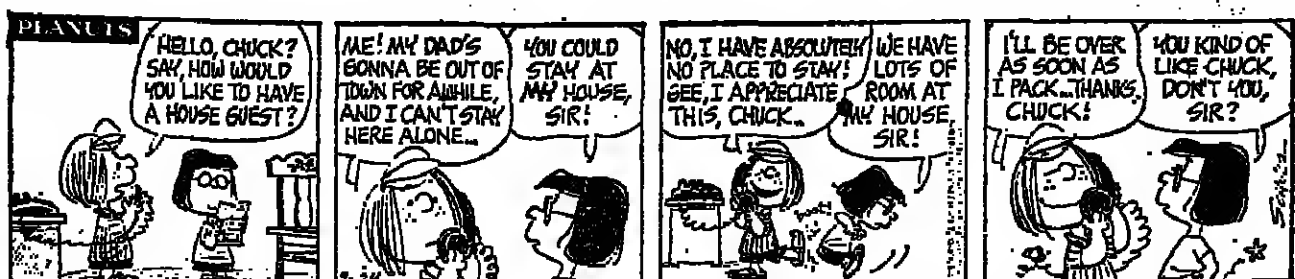
Opale's new Specialty  
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PEANUTS



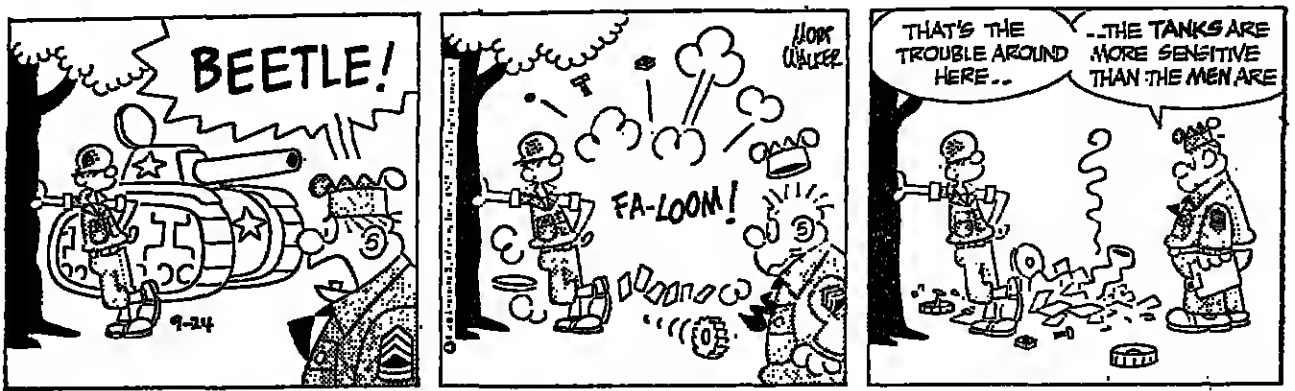
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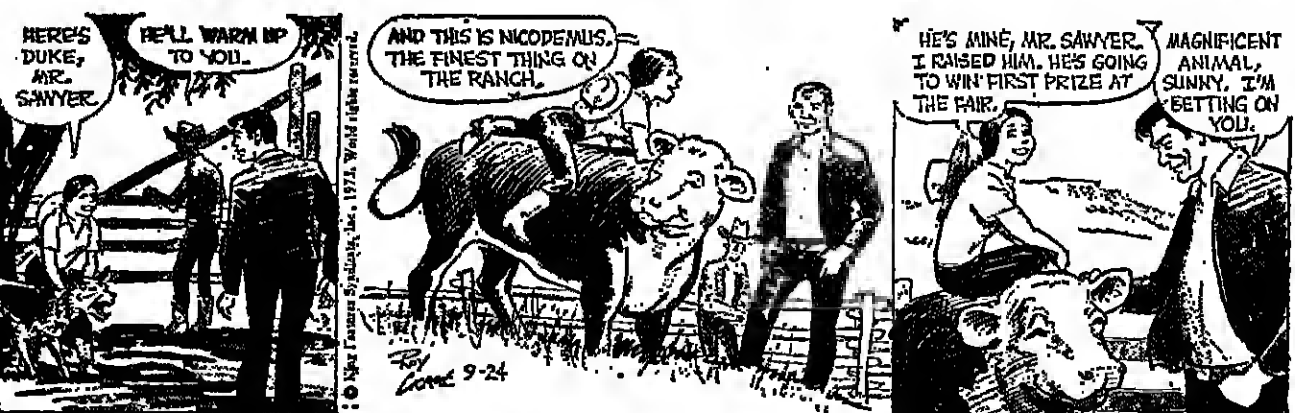
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



RUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



TRIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The knight, like the other pieces, reaches its maximum power when it is posted in the center, or when it bears directly on the center. Unlike the other pieces, the knight undergoes a dramatic difference in range when it moves to the center from the edge of the board. A bishop on one of the four center squares attacks 13 squares, but even in a corner it still attacks 7. A knight in the center attacks 8 squares; in a corner, it attacks only 2.

The knight is especially vulnerable to attacks by pawns. If a bishop is driven back one square, it may still be able to control the same diagonal as before. But if a knight is forced to retreat, it usually loses its grip entirely. Knight maneuvers thus require planning that takes into account a major part of the pawn formation.

Posted at the edge of the board, a knight is normally not only ineffective, but also runs a greater danger of being trapped because of its shortage of available escape squares.

For all that, there is at least one special case in which the correct station for a knight is at the edge of the board.

In the Panno variation of the King's Indian Defense, which the United States Open co-champion, Norman Weinstein, adopted against 1. Kandel, the center formation often remains closed or dormant, while the main action is shifted to the wings. Black's 8... N-QR4, despite its strange appearance, usefully attacks the most vulnerable point in the White position, the QBP.

Naturally, the knight is in danger of being marooned or trapped there, but Black's plan is to attack so quickly on the QN file (12... P-QN4) that White has no time to go knight-hunting.

According to extensive practice with this opening, the strongest system for White would be to barricade the queenside by 10 Q-R2, followed by P-R3, P-R2 and Q-RN1, if needed. Once Black's queenside activity is contained, White can direct

his energy to a slow but strong center build-up with P-K4 and P-B4.

However, Kandel, obsessed with the idea of proving the offside Black queen knight a liability, pressed on with the erroneous 14 P-QN4?, which laid him open to Weinstein's slashing 15... B-B4! and 16

DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## EVERYTHING A WOMAN NEEDS TO KNOW TO GET PAID WHAT SHE'S WORTH

By Caroline Bird. 304 pp. David McKay. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Marilyn Bender

THE negotiable value of a woman was clearly established in primitive societies. Jacob served 14 years for Rachel, and, in other tribes, an able-bodied wife was bartered for currency or livestock. Even today, a few females have an unerring sense of what they are worth, as sex objects or ornaments of prestige, to aging millionaires.

Most other modern women, alas, are not so sure. The complicating factor is that women have always worked within the framework of home and family and with only vaguely set remuneration. The idea that they should be adequately and fairly paid for their efforts is relatively new and disturbing, as much to them as to those men who have profited from their under-valued labor.

Now that some 33 million American women are open to the work force, wisely ranked from such fuzzy contexts as the farm wife paying herself furtively out of the egg money, the reckoning of their worth becomes more than feminist theory. It is a matter of economic realism, which inevitably breeds hot tempers.

Enter the feminist consultant who advises mighty corporations where to look for female professionals and executives to help run their enterprises and also keep them from breaking civil rights law. Rushed onto publishers' lists are titles like this admitted pastiche of notes, clippings and transcribed tape recordings. A magazine article that grew into a course at the New School for Social Research and from there into a question-and-answer manual, it would be more honestly valued at a paperback price.

Caroline Bird, the author, might be called the test-kitchen director of the women's rights movement.

During the last half-dozen years, she has been teaching the creative outbursts and theoretical mandates of Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem and other more publicized and scrappier sisters into foolproof recipes for coping in a hitherto male-directed world. Here again, she omits the heady wine and puff pastry in order to pass along the bread-and-butter message.

Caroline has always been the sane, accommodating sister who got along with all of the shibboleths. This time some of her talent for practical reform and sweet reason (based on long experience in the real world of business and finance as writer, editor and publicist) will probably ride the movement's purist philosophers.

## Solution to Friday's Puzzle

1. HARRY WALKER STUDD  
2. JIMMY OLIVER  
3. FAST FORWARD  
4. THIS IS MY FAVORITE  
5. THE WORLD OF THE  
6. MARSHALL ALAN  
7. ORIGIN OF THE  
8. THE GREAT  
9. NEVER WRITE TO ME  
10. SIR ARTHUR  
11. EMILY OF  
12. ARTHUR  
13. THE GREAT  
14. THE GREAT  
15. THE GREAT

Marilyn Bender is a reporter for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

| ACROSS                       |                         |                          |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | DOWN |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 Cheese                     | 46 Gosh                 | 20 Solitary              | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8    | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  |
| 5 Resident of Perth          | 47 Wild goose           | 21 Fur producer          | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25   | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  | 31  | 32  | 33  | 34  |
| 9 Labyrinth                  | 48 Clay products        | 22 Lure Prefix           | 35  | 36  | 37  | 38  | 39  | 40  | 41  | 42   | 43  | 44  | 45  | 46  | 47  | 48  | 49  | 50  | 51  |
| 13 Composer Franz            | 49 Aid                  | 23 Biblical land of gold | 52  | 53  | 54  | 55  | 56  | 57  | 58  | 59   | 60  | 61  | 62  | 63  | 64  | 65  | 66  | 67  | 68  |
| 15 Writer Kingsley           | 50 Bellow character     | 24 Pupils' stuff         | 69  | 70  | 71  | 72  | 73  | 74  | 75  | 76   | 77  | 78  | 79  | 80  | 81  | 82  | 83  | 84  | 85  |
| 16 Radio words               | 51 Brother of Jacob     | 25 Worthless stuff       | 86  | 87  | 88  | 89  | 90  | 91  | 92  | 93   | 94  | 95  | 96  | 97  | 98  | 99  | 100 | 101 | 102 |
| 17 Miss Loe                  | 52 Porter               | 26 Pupils' place         | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110  | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 |
| 18 Hire                      | 53 Algonquian           | 27 Turn over             | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127  | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 |
| 19 Non-opportunity of a sort | 54 Word on the wall     | 28 Rude Bailey's boss    | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144  | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 |
| 22 Roof material             | 55 Candy                | 29 Rude city             | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161  | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 |
| 23 Krazy                     | 56 Observes             | 30 Up-and-down items     | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178  | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 |
| 24 Maxine                    | 57 Hermit poem          | 31 Mark in the snow      | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195  | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 |
| 27 Try                       | 58 Rush                 | 32 Fur Abbr.             | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212  | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 |
| 32 Employ                    | 59 spumanti             | 33 Hiker's title         | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229  | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 |
| 33 Heartbeat record: Abbr.   | 60 Gem                  | 34 Sweet girl            | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246  | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 |
| 34 Ems and Baden             | 61 Capitol Hill group   | 35 Aquatic mammal        | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263  | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 |
| 35 Supermarket workers in    | 62 Vegetables           | 36 Agreements            | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280  | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 |
| 36 Mellow                    | 63 Railroad rails       | 37 Musical instrument    | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297  | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 |
| 40 Long-tailed ape           | 64 French revolutionist | 38 Tissue                | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314  | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 |
| 41 Door bolder               | 65 Sobet                | 39 Gagman                | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331  | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 |
| 42 Metal                     | 66 Galvanizing agent    | 40 Zlich                 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348  | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 |
| 43 Lion                      | 67 Italian noble        | 41 Zlich                 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365  | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 |
| 45 Enoch or Eve              | 68 Dalai                | 42 Iowa city             | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382  | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 |



## As Matlack Shuts Out Cards

## Mets Take 1-Game Lead Over Pirates...

By Joseph Duro

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Mets' new pitcher Tom Seaver pitched a four-hitter one day after Tom Seaver pitched the team into first place in the National League's Eastern Division with a five-hitter against the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Wayne Garrett supplied the margin with a two-run homer in

the third inning, his fifth of the September home stretch.

As a result the Mets, who were sixth and last in the division on July 8, increased their lead over their pursuers. The Pirates, who were ninth, slipped one full game behind New York, with the Cardinals and Expos two games out—and Chicago 2 1/2 games behind after beating Philadelphia, 5-2, in 10 innings last night.

The Mets, who now have only seven games left, did an anti-septic job without freakish plays or strange bounces while Matlack struck out nine Cardinals to keep order on defense.

No. 14 for Matlack

If pitching wins pennant races, then the Mets apparently have regained their just in time. Matlack, who was voted the league's rookie of the year last season after pitching 15 victories, won No. 14 of his second season.

He struck out the side in the first inning, gave up a leadoff double to Ken Reitz in the third, but the added two more strikeouts and didn't allow another hit until the seventh.

Then Ted Simmons singled with one out, but Matlack struck

out Joe Torre, yielded a single to Luis Maldonado, and finally escaped when Reitz grounded out to shortstop.

The only other Cardinals who reached base were Simmons, on a walk in the fourth, and Tommie Agee, on a bunt single in the ninth. The Cardinals struck out and the issue was left to Garrett.

The red-haired third baseman from Sarasota, Fla., settled it by pulling his 15th home run of the season down the rightfield line.

It banged off the screen just above the orange home-run line, about 350 feet from the plate, and Matlack suddenly had a two-run lead.

Garrett Connects

Jerry Grote, who contributed two doubles and a single to Pittsburgh's demise, Friday night, opened the third inning with a shot behind third that Reitz col-

lared on a great play. But Bud Harrelson looped a single behind third, almost into the side pocket against a tight, drawn-up defense. Matlack, trying to advance him with a bunt, struck out and the issue was left to Garrett.

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## ...And Extend Winning Streak to Six

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Strong three-hit relief pitching by Harry Parker and Tug McGraw, plus a two-run triple by Wayne Garrett gave the New York Mets a 5-2 victory today over the St. Louis Cardinals and extended the Eastern Division leaders' longest winning streak to six.

A crowd of 51,928, largest of the season at Shea Stadium, saw the Mets post their 10th victory in 13 games and their 21st in 28 games for a .750 pace.

The Cardinals hit starter George Stone for two runs in the first inning as former Met Tommie Agee followed Ted Simmons' single with his 11th homer of the season.

Rich Fellers, who took over for starter Mike Thompson after he faced two batters in the first inning, ran into control troubles in the third inning. After three walks, Cleon Jones put the Mets on the board with a sacrifice fly.

The Mets tied the game in the fifth when Garrett singled, Felix Milner sacrificed and Rusty Staub singled, extending his consecutive game hitting streak to 10.

The Mets took the lead in the sixth when, with two out and a runner on first, Ken Boswell delivered a pinch-hit single and Garrett tripled home the go-head run.

The Mets added an insurance run in the seventh on Jones' eighth homer of the season.

Pirates 6, Expos 3  
At Montreal, Willie Stargell hit a three-run homer and Pittsburgh rallied for four runs in the sev-

enth inning of the first half of a doubleheader to defeat the Expos, 6-3.

The Expos led, 3-2, going into the seventh inning when Montreal's Bill Stoneman, now 4-5, walked pinch-hitter Gene Clines. Dave Cash singled and Al Oliver hit a fly ball to Pepe Frias at second base.

Frias fed as he backed up for the ball and it landed for a single, scoring Clines to make the count 3-3. Reliever Charlie Caskey served up Stargell's 42nd home run to make the score 6-3.

At the sixth inning, Stargell picked up his 87th extra base hit of the season with a double and then scored on another double by Richie Zisk when rightfielder Ken Singleton could not locate the fly ball in the sun.

Oliver drove in the other Pittsburgh run with a first-inning single after Dave Parker doubled. Singleton homered for Montreal

with none on in the second inning.

Phillies 9, Cubs 7  
At Philadelphia, Ken Brett singled to center with the bases loaded in the eighth inning to break a 5-5 tie and give the Phillies a 9-7 victory over Chicago.

The Phillies opened the inning trailing, 5-4, but Willie Montanez singled off reliever Bob Locker's leg and Bert Hoson took over.

Greg Lutzke, singled for his fourth hit of the game and Bill Robinson moved the runners up with a sacrifice. Bob Boone was

intentionally walked and pinch-hitter Tommy Horton walked to tie the game, 5-5.

Angels 15, Twins 7  
At Bloomington, Minn., Frank Robinson and Dave Chalk drove in five runs each and Nolan Ryan won his 30th game and drew closer to the major league season's strikeout record as California bombed the Twins, 15-7.

Ryan, now 20-16, pitched a 13-hitter and struck out 12 Twins for a season's strikeout total of 236. The big league record is 332, set in 1965 by Sandy Koufax of the Los Angeles Dodgers. Ryan has two more starts this season.

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intentionally walked and pinch-hitter Tommy Horton walked to tie the game, 5-5.

## Orioles Are Champs

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23 (AP)—Nobody recalls hearing Baltimore Orioles manager Earl Weaver saying, "Give me Al Bumbry and I'll win a pennant." It was a fellow named Earl Williams that he wanted badly.

But it was Bumbry who collected three triples to tie a major league record yesterday and help the Orioles crush the Milwaukee Brewers, 7-1, as Baltimore won its fourth American League East Division title in five years.

Last year, when we couldn't do it, it gave us a little doubt about our judgment," Weaver said. "We felt we had the kind of club that could win, even without Frank Robinson. But a lot of fellows had had years and we finished third."

That's why we went out and made the trade for Williams and brought up fellows like Bumbry and Rich Coggins. We always felt we had good judgment in our selection of the type of players that it took to win. This title makes you feel at least that you knew what you were doing.

Frank Robinson had a lot of good days for the Orioles, but none like Bumbry, who became the 14th American League player to hit three triples in a nine-inning game and the first in the league to do so since 1939.

## And So Are the A's

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The Oakland A's won their third consecutive Western Division title today behind the strong left arm of Vida Blue and the hitting of Joe Rudi as the A's pounded the Chicago White Sox for a 10-6 triumph.

The A's, who clinched their American League crown on Sept. 23 a year ago, waited until the 156th contest this year as Blue became the third Oakland pitcher to win 20 games.

The A's scored three runs in the third inning against Willie Wood, who lost for the 20th time this season against 24 victories. Sal Bando's two-run single was the highlight of the hitting. Wood is the first major league pitcher to win and lose 20 games in the same season since Walter Johnson in 1916.

Singles by Ray Fosse and Dick Green, a sacrifice, Rudi's sacrifice fly and a double by Bando brought in two more runs in the fourth.

The A's wrapped up the game in the fifth inning with Rudi's 13th homer of the year with two on, the big blow.

## Against NFL Eagles

## Gogolak's Field Goal Gives Giants Tie

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Joe Gogolak's 14-yard field goal as the final gun sounded rallied the heavily favored New York Giants to a 20-23 tie today with the stubborn Philadelphia Eagles in the Giants' last game at Yankee Stadium.

After Roman Gabriel's 16-yard touchdown pass to Hal Carmichael with 1:54 remaining gave the Eagles a 23-20 lead, the Giants started a frantic comeback drive on their own 15.

With the help of four Norm Macdonald completions, the Giants' drive down to the Eagles' 11 with 30 seconds to go and all their time-out elapsed. After two incomplete passes, Sonotai hit Bob Tucker with a short pass to the Eagles seven. He was tackled with 11 seconds remaining as he failed to get out of bounds.

The clock was running as the Giants rushed their field goal out onto the field and the ball was just snapped before the final second ticked off and Gogolak's 14-yard field goal tied the game to earn the Giants a tie.

Steelers 23, Browns 8

At Pittsburgh, the Steelers overcame Cleveland, 33-6, on four field goals by Roy Gerela, two touchdowns by Frank Lewis and one by John Frenchy. Fugate

The "ferocious front four" of the Steelers and their other defenders kept their AFC Central Division rival in check throughout the game and placed Pittsburgh's offense in good field position.

Gerela kicked field goals of 12, 40, 38 and 44 yards to equal a club record and added three extra points.

Lewis, a wide receiver playing in his first game of the season, caught touchdowns passes of eight yards from Terry Bradshaw and 53 yards from Terry Hanratty in the second half. Hanratty, who had been injured, also played for the first time this season.

Chiefs 18, Patriots 7

At Foxboro, Mass., Len Dawson used a pair of long passes to Otto Taylor to set up one-yard scoring run by Willie Ellison and a 35-yard field goal by Jan Stenerud as Kansas City scored all their points in the second quarter for a 10-7 victory over New England.

Dawson hit Taylor with a 42-yard pass play that put the ball on the New England 1 at the close of the first quarter and Ellison bulldozed over the left side of the line for a 7-0 Kansas City lead four seconds into the second period.

The Patriots threatened to tie the game midway through the quarter, driving to the Kansas City 1-yard line with the help of two pass-interference calls and a personal foul. But running-back Paul Givens' fumble was recovered at the 4 by Mike Sembaugh.

Dawson hit Taylor twice later with a 46-yard completion to set up Stenerud's 33-yard field goal for a 10-0 lead with 1:37 left in the half.

Packers 13, Lions 13

At Green Bay, Wis., a 24-yard field goal by Chester Marov with 19 seconds to play gave the

Packers a 13-13 tie with Detroit, who had just taken the lead for the first time in the game.

Marov's field goal, his second of the game, wound up a 56-yard drive by the Packers.

Quarterback Jim Del Gato came off the bench with 1:53 left to direct the attack and completed three of eight passes before the drive stalled, forcing the Packers to settle for a tie.

Jets 34, Colts 16

At Baltimore, reserve quarterback Al Woodall stepped in for injured Joe Namath to throw a pair of touchdown passes and the New York defense scored on two interceptions of Marty Domres to give the Jets a 34-10 victory over Baltimore.

The Jets set a new club record with eight interceptions, the defense picking off four passes each from Colts rookie Bert Jones and the other four from Domres in the final quarter. Three of the interceptions were by cornerback Rich Sawell.

Namath fell hard after a first quarter blitz by Colts linebacker Stan White and separated his shoulder. White sacked the nine-

year veteran at the Colts' 15 for a 10-yard loss, bounding Namath on the shoulder. The injury-plagued quarterback, who missed most of the 1970 and 1971 seasons because of knee surgery, will be sidelined six to eight weeks.

Cardinals 34, Redskins 27  
At St. Louis, Jim Hart cut up the Washington defense with 266 yards passing and Donnie Anderson scored three touchdowns as the Cardinals upset the Redskins, 34-27.

Hart finished with 17 completions in 28 attempts. The two teams traded touchdowns in the fourth period when Don Sby raced 97 yards with a kickoff for the Cardinals, and Herb Mulkey cut exactly the same thing on the next kickoff for Washington.

Vikings 23, Bears 13  
At Chicago, Minnesota shocked the Bears in the last 60 seconds of the first half and coasted along on the strength of Fred Cox's five field goals to a 23-13 victory.

The Bears were enjoying a 10-3 lead when Fran Tarkenton started the Vikings on a 69-yard march with 1:09 left. It took

them six plays and 47 seconds before John Beasley caught Tarkenton's 3-yard touchdown pass.

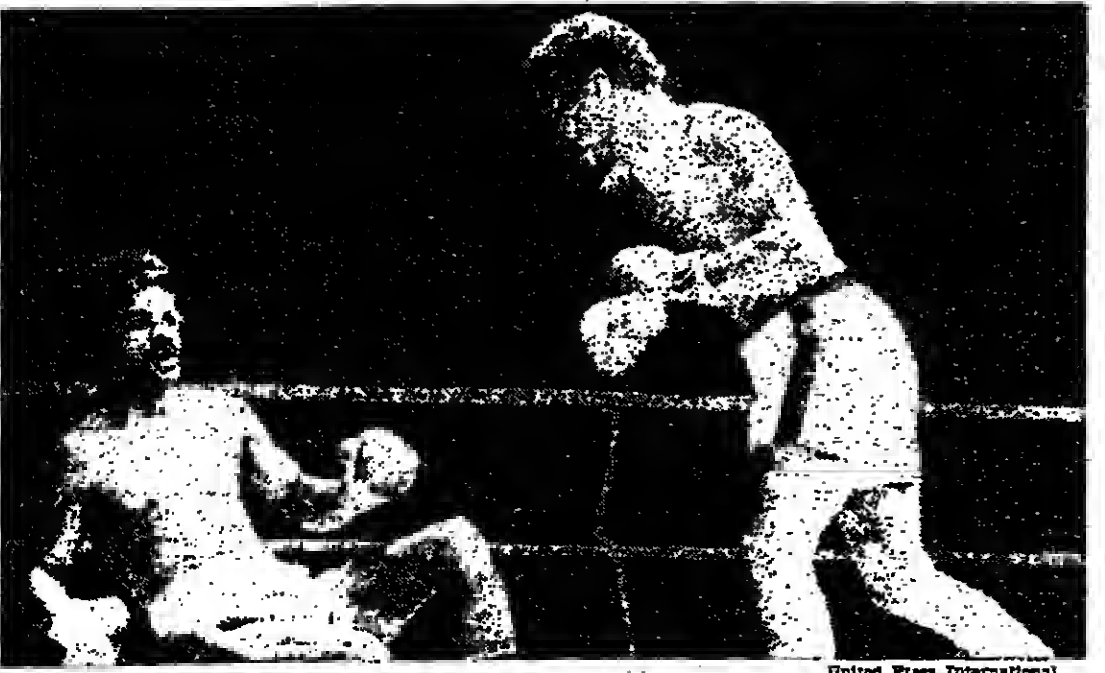
Cox's kickoff scooted along the ground until Bear Linebacker Jim Coferne tried to fall on it but let it get out from under him. Nate Wright recovered for Minnesota on the Bears' 18 with only seconds left. Two plays later, Cox kicked a 25-yarder.

Bengals 24, Oilers 10

At Cincinnati, two fourth-quarter touchdowns—a 35-yard pass from Ken Anderson to Bob Trumpy and a three-yard run by rookie Charles Clark—lifted the Bengals to a 24-10 victory over Houston in a penalty-filled game.

The Bengals' rally overshadowed a game-opening 103-yard kickoff return by Houston's Bob Gresham.

Deadlocked 10-10 going into the final period, Clark scored with 9:15 remaining to give Cincinnati a 17-10 lead. Following a pass interception by Al Beanchamp, Anderson and Trumpy teamed up on their 35-yard TD pass with 6:35 left for the final margin at 24-10.



CANVAS-BOUND—Challenger Clyde Gray falls toward floor after being struck by a right from welterweight champion Jose Napoles in fifth round of bout. Napoles was victor.

## Napoles Keeps Welterweight Title

TORONTO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Jose Napoles knocked down Clyde Gray in the fifth round last night and caught the challenger on the chin with a short left hook that dropped him.

Gray was up immediately and took a mandatory eight-count, then survived the last seconds of the round.

Gray also was hurt in the 14th round when the champion buckled his knees with a left-right combination to the head in the first minute of the round. Napoles also shook Gray later in the round.

Napoles never seemed in danger of going down, but he was sent back with a straight right

hand to the chin in the eighth round and also was shook with four good right hands in the final round.

The score of the referee and the judges was flashed in lights at the end of each round, something never done before in a championship fight. However, it led to some confusion.

Referee Jay Edson at first scored it a draw, but a check of the cards showed that Edson had given Gray five points and Napoles three in the fifth round when Gray was knocked down. His error was corrected, and Edson's card favored Napoles 71-57, giving the champion a unanimous decision.

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TRIUMPHANT—Mets' pitcher Tom Seaver gestures with manager Yogi Berra after team moved into first place.

## U.S. Golfers Beat British In Ryder Cup

J. C. Snead Paces American Squad

By Lincoln A. Werden

GULLANE, Scotland, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The U.S. team of professional golfers rallied to retain the Ryder Cup yesterday, defeating the squad from Great Britain and Ireland, 18-13.

Of a possible 16 points at stake in the man-to-man or singles encounters, the Americans swept off with 11 to register their 16th victory in this biennial series that began in 1927.

J. C. Snead assured the victory by winning three and two against Brian Barnes of Scotland, to give the Americans an insurmountable lead of 15 1/2-11 1/2.

Bernard Hunt, captain of the losing team, declared that some of his players were "whacked out" from the mental and physical strain of being under pressure for 36 holes for three days. "I just think the Americans are physically stronger," he said. "That's all there is to it."

Started Even  
The match was tied, 6-6, as action began yesterday, but by the end of the eight morning singles, the United States was ahead, 13 1/2-10 1/2. Billy Casper, Tom Weiskopf, Romero Blanco and Ed Sneed defeated their respective opponents. Only Tony Jacklin of England, the 1970 U.S. Open champion, was able to make any headway as he defeated Tommy Aaron, three and one. Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino and Gary Brewer were held even, so that all they could earn against their adversaries was half a point each.

The picture was somewhat different in the afternoon, although Nicklaus again was opposing Maurice Bembidge by the luck of the draw. The Englishman proved to be a tenacious golfer. However, Big Jack beat him two up at the home green after winning the preceding two holes.

Peter Oosterhuis, who plans to try his luck soon in the United States, beat Arnold Palmer, four and two, in one of the two American losses after the intermission. The other homeland victory came as Brian Huggett, in the No. 1 match, turned back Romero Blanco, four and two, with a string of six consecutive threes, beginning at the 11th.

For the Americans Casper, who went undefeated in six matches, scored against Jacklin, two and one. Brewer had a one-sided six-and-five decision over Bernard Gallacher, who still showed signs of fatigue from his forced layoff Friday. Trevino balked by six and five, a string Niall Colles.

Jack Burke, the U.S. captain, received the trophy from British Prime Minister Edward Heath, who had walked the Muirfield course for a first-hand view of the action.

## Reds Clinch Tie in West

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The Cincinnati Reds clinched at least a tie in the last night of the National League Western Division title by defeating Los Angeles, 11-9.

Pete Rose started a seven-run rally in the first inning with a double and hit a two-run homer in the fifth as the Reds piled up an 8-0 lead. The Dodgers came back on homers by Steve Garvey and Joe Ferguson to close much of the gap.

Aaron Within 2 of the Babe  
It was the ninth time that Aaron had homered while teammate Carl Morton was pitching. The 39-year old star said that he would have to get Morton to buy his dinner and added, "If he [Morton] pitches tomorrow [Sunday] I'll play, I don't think he'll pitch, so I can't play."

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